

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	
The Politics of Christianity. No. XII.—State Education	757
The Press and the Anti-state-church Movement	757
British Anti-state-church Association	758
Correspondence.....	761
Congregationalism and the Free Education Society	761
Foreign and Colonial News	761
Postscript	763
POLITICAL:—	
Summary.....	764

natural, which it finds upon these facts—the principles which it inculcates, as in harmony with both—and the splendid rewards it opens up as consequent upon conformity to these principles—all serve to impress upon the mind the conclusion, that, in the eye of God, nothing is too costly, nothing too complicated, which will secure a healthy development of the faculties and susceptibilities, with which he has endowed us. His whole plan of government, in relation to mankind, recognises the absolute necessity, in order to their eventual welfare, of throwing human nature upon *its own resources*—scourging it forth from the Paradise of ease in which it would fain dwell and bidding it subdue by labour the earth which is to nourish it, and “by the sweat of its brow to eat bread.” There is none of that puling sentimentality in the Gospel which ever and anon interposes to spare man the necessity of taking care of himself—none of that womanly but misplaced tenderness which would keep the world tied to the apron-string of a superior authority. “Go forth,” is its command—“go, put out your strength! give play to what is in you! seek that exercise which experience proves to be best adapted to minister to the budding forth of your innermost self!” Man cannot well be *shaped* save as he *grows*. There must be vitality in him—there must be all the activities and movements of life, in order to furnish the substratum of valuable character.

It seems to us, that the STRUCTURE of civil government should thus far harmonize with great providential principles, and with the general spirit of Christianity; it should be such as not merely to allow, but to invite, the freest exercise of all the powers, in its subjects, the constant employment of which conduces to the formation of sound character. It should not merely place in the way no obstacle to the growth of a manly independence, but should itself, if possible, call out to stated activity, and train for efficient service, those mental and moral elements of worth, the abundance of which in a community is the surest guarantee for its prosperity and happiness. Just as our merchant service is deemed of paramount importance, as providing a cradle for British seamen, so may the very forms and processes of constitutional government be rendered tributary to the training up of a people to self-reliance, forethought, industry, and patriotism—to the cultivation in them of those habits of mind, and dispositions of heart, the full maturity of which is to be identified with national greatness, security, and worth.

Our Saxon ancestors based most of their civil institutions upon a recognition of the importance of making its forms subservient to the begetting and training of national character. The rudiments of political rule which they handed down to their children are so many rough concretions of the abstract idea, that not only *what* men do, but *how* they do it, is of consequence; and that nations, like individuals, in order to the attainment of eminence, must have every opportunity afforded them for the use and discipline of the powers bestowed upon them by Divine Providence, ere they can reach the full stature of political manhood. By rapid strides we are departing from their maxims and practices of wisdom—substituting a system of centralization, which dispenses with individual care and responsibility, for those municipal and local arrangements which enlisted the best energies of the largest number of men—drawing, in a word, all authority to a focus, instead of diffusing it over as wide as possible a surface. Christianity has laid it as an obligation upon man, to think for his fellow-man as well as for himself—to govern his own impulses with a view to the advantage of those by whom he is surrounded—and so to pursue his own course amidst the shifting scenes of life, as to strengthen, instead of destroy, the sympathies implanted in him by the hand of his Maker. There can be no good reason why the form of civil government should not coincide with this benign and wise intent—why all subjects should not be trained to *rule* as well as to *obey*—to take thought for the community as well as to receive protection from it—to exercise prudence, sagacity, self-denial, sense of justice, and consciousness of responsibility, by participating in the making and the executing of laws, as well as deference to authority, submission to the “powers that be,” and willing acquiescence in all the legitimate arrangements of magistracy. If power be an instrument which it is dangerous for man to use, then would it be well to break it up, as much as possible, into the smallest portions—if it be a privilege, the monopoly of it by any section or class is palpably unjust.

In this world it is so arranged by Him who knows best the structure of our minds, and who cares most for our real and permanent welfare, that the objects at which we aim shall be valuable to us, or worthless, according to the process by which we arrive at them. There are facts and laws, phenomena and relationships, the knowledge of which few would be disposed to underrate—and yet whether that knowledge shall be “power” is made considerably dependent upon the mode by which we have exercised ourselves to reach it. Faith itself is undeserving of the name when it consists in nothing more than a correct apprehension of, and a spontaneous assent to, the doctrines about which it seems to be concerned. All things here, upon which a high estimate may be set, are the result of slow growth, of frequent conflict, of perpetual activity. The oak, the boast of our forests, is nursed into grandeur, not by years only, but by storms, and the gale which strips it of its summer bravery, and makes it groan and creak under the outbursts of its fury, is as necessary to impart to it the qualities which characterise it, as the gradual increase of its age. So virtue is not virtue, or, at least, is not to be trusted as such, until its muscles have been strained again and again in grappling with temptation. Christianity proceeds upon the assumption, that it is not what goes into the mind, but what comes out of it, that is to be looked at with a view to a sound judgment of human character and worth.

The primary object of revealed truth is to assist mind in unfolding *its own* powers—to surround it with a congenial atmosphere—to supply it with a rich and fertile soil. The facts, all glorious as they are, which it presents—the doctrines, so new and yet so

THE PRESS AND THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

AMONG other indications of the rising importance of the State Church question, not the least significant is the altered tone of both the metropolitan and the provincial press. Instead of the movements and opinions of Nonconformists being unceremoniously *burked*, as they have not unfrequently been, it is now thought that the public will look for authentic and impartial intelligence on which to form a judgment of its own. Nay, it is even considered expedient to condescend to argue the point with them, and they are spoken of in a tone which bespeaks the uncomfortable feeling that their position is not quite so contemptible as to make it safe any longer to despise them. We may point to two instances bearing out, to some extent, these remarks in the country papers of this week. Mr. Burnet, as our readers will recollect, has recently been lecturing at Cambridge, and the State Churchmen of that town thought it necessary to fetch down Mr. Seeley from London to attempt a reply. All the local papers gave a sketch of both lectures, and in its last number the *Cambridge Advertiser* devotes two articles to the subject. In one of them the editor vents his indignation against the mayor, for allowing the use of the Town-hall to Mr. Burnet. He says that—

“The Mayor of Cambridge and the Bishop of Norwich are henceforth to be enrolled in the same category. The Bishop invites to his palace a young lady famous for her syren-song and nightingale-note; the Mayor throws open the Town-hall to a Nonconformist lecturer, who coolly undertakes to demonstrate that the Church of England is an anti-scriptural church.

“We live in a land of precious, full-grown liberty, both of speech and action. To the liberty of action which we enjoy, and which we cannot too highly appreciate, Joseph Ady and the light-fingered gentry of London can bear ample testimony. It is evident that liberty of speech is likewise rapidly extending and gaining ground amongst us. What better evidence of this fact do we require than that of a voice in the Town-hall of Cambridge crying, ‘Down with the Church’? Probably we shall next hear that the Bishop of Norwich has thrown open to Mr. Burnet one of the principal apartments of his episcopal residence.

“It is a pleasing sign of the times that the dignitaries of the land are becoming liberal-minded. Distinctions are no longer differences. The Indian barriers of caste will soon be entirely obliterated from this land of freedom. Fences, inclosures, sections, and subdivisions, are experiencing a rapid eradication. The whole land is gradually assuming the aspect of one vast common, in which the wolf and the lamb, the lion and the kid, are browsing peacefully together. Jews are rushing into Parliament; *cantatrices* are at home in our episcopal palaces; anti-state-church lecturers wax eloquent in our town-halls. Is not this a pleasing symptom of universal oblivion of all foolish differences?”

The remainder of the article is in the same strain, and expressive of the feeling that “it will never do” to let Dissenters proclaim their principles in our municipal halls, and that it is high time that it were “put down.”

The other article commences with another fling at the unfortunate Mayor, and after a sad attempt to make merry at the expense of both the combatants, declares Mr. Seeley’s arguments to be unanswerable. We give one extract from the reasoning of the writer:—

“The Jews had undoubtedly their free-will offerings—so has the Church of England; and to argue from the free-will offerings among the Jews, that the Jewish Church was founded on purely voluntary principles, would be not less absurd than to affirm precisely the same thing of the Church of England. The cases are quite analogous. With regard to the words of our Saviour—“My kingdom is not of this world”—every intelligent Dissenter knows perfectly well that these words have no bearing whatever on the question at issue. The Jews were at that time expecting a Messiah who would found a temporal sovereignty, emancipate Judæa from the Roman yoke, and elevate the land of his birth to a pitch of unprecedented grandeur. This is the true and only key to many of our Saviour’s expressions, and among others to that which we have quoted, and which elicited an ignorant shout of approbation from the Dissenting part of the meeting in the Town-hall, on Thursday evening. Really intelligent Dissenters would never entertain the idea of quoting these words as inimical to the principle of a Church Establishment. But we do not consider it necessary to enlarge upon this subject.”

Turn we now to the *Worcester Herald* and its notice of Messrs. Miall and Kingsley’s visit to that city. It devotes a column and a half to the subject, and alleges want of space as the only reason for not extending it. The subjoined account of the proceedings appears to be fair, and only marked by a slight dash of the old vein of satire which seems to stick to some Churchmen when talking of Dissenters. The remarks accompanying it are temperate, however insufficient they may be to meet the case:—

“A public meeting was held in the Guildhall on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of hearing a deputation from the British Anti-state-church Association set forth the

objections brought by that Society against the connexion between the State and the Church. The assembly room of the Guildhall was well filled with a very respectable-looking auditory of both sexes, and comprised, we should say, portions of all the Dissenting congregations in the city. We observed very few of the Society of Friends present; and we saw no Churchmen. Mr. Thomas Waters, solicitor, was called to the chair, and commenced the business of the evening by reading the placard calling the meeting; after which he introduced Mr. Kingsley, one of the deputation, who addressed the meeting in a discourse of more than an hour's length. We are excluded by want of space from giving more of it than an indication to its leading points; and from the same cause we must deal still more briefly with the address delivered by Mr. Miall, and other members of the deputation.

"We prefer giving the greatest amplitude in our power to Mr. Kingsley's statement, because of it being better suited to newspaper columns than Mr. Miall's, which was more of a theological and polemical discourse. We may add here that, dissenting *in toto*, as we do, from the doctrine of the expediency of separating the Church from the State, and seeing nothing convincing in the arguments of Messrs. Kingsley and Miall to support such a measure, either on grounds of State expediency, or as being contrary to Holy Scripture, we yet willingly admit the ability which these gentlemen displayed on this occasion as public speakers. Mr. Kingsley confined himself to the money connexion of the Church with the State, arguing from points in the history of the past, and in the present condition of Ecclesiastical property, that a Church supported by the State, in a pecuniary sense, was an indifferent bargain. But, taking his facts for granted, the inference is too large for its premises. It does not follow because hitherto Kings, States, and Prelates have dealt foolishly or dishonestly with property bequeathed by the pious, or granted by the legislature, for religious purposes, that therefore it is wrong for the Government of a nation to provide the means of religious instruction and the maintenance of public worship, nor that, though the funds have been formerly squandered or plundered, that they may not now, and under proper system, be beneficially and economically applied through the agency of a Church established by law.

"Mr. Kingsley also maintained that a Church supported by the State was inconsistent with liberty; and certainly the existence of any institution maintained at the public cost is inconsistent with that extreme degree of liberty which consists in every man's doing as to everything that which is right in his own eyes; but, it is not inconsistent with that rational liberty which consents to be governed by the will of the majority. Having often expressed objections to theological discussions in our columns, we shall not depart from our practice to make any observations on Mr. Miall's arguments, and shall now proceed to give an outline of Mr. Kingsley's discourse."

The outline of Mr. Kingsley's speech is, apparently, carefully done. The speech was directed chiefly to the subject of Church property, showing historically the manner in which it had, from time to time, been treated by the Legislature, and demonstrating that it was not private but public property, and might be dealt with as such. Mr. Miall is, as stated in the outset, more summarily dismissed:-

"Mr. Miall followed, and, as he stated in the outset, confined himself to an aspect of the question, looking not on the business of time, but of eternity. Strangely enough, he commenced a discourse thus solemnly prefaced, by a humorous and capitally told, but not very pertinent anecdote about tobacco smoking, which we have some recollection of having read in the *Opera erud. Jos. Milleri*, pag. 1. Edit. I.

"Thereafter, the Rev. W. Crow, Baptist minister, moved, 'That the meeting had heard with great satisfaction the statements of Messrs. Miall and Kingsley, cordially approves thereof, and pledges itself to use their most strenuous efforts for the separation of Church and State.' The resolution was seconded by Robert Hardy, Esq., and carried with one dissentient. Mr. Miall moved, and Mr. Kingsley seconded, a vote of thanks to the Mayor for the use of the hall. Mr. Samuel Darke moved, and Mr. Richards seconded, a vote of thanks to Messrs. Miall and Kingsley. These complimentary resolutions having been carried *nem. con.*, the meeting dispersed."

It would be a pity to close this notice of the Worcester meeting without copying the following amusing specimen of self-sufficient obtuseness, which is to be found in the same paper, addressed to the editor, and appended to the report. We are not quite clear whether these decorous "senior officers and trustees of that chapel" answer for themselves, or as sponsors on behalf of "our congregation."

Sir.—If you notice in any way in your *Herald* the meeting which took place in the Guildhall last evening, I hope you will be good enough at the same time to state, on the part of *our congregation* in this city, who may appear to stand committed by the acts of others, that the senior officers and trustees of *that chapel* were not to be considered as responsible for those acts, or as having any sympathy with the movement in question. Having themselves been appointed guardians of a considerable endowment for the support of a certain form of Christian worship and discipline, they wish to respect, in the case of members of the Church of England, those rights of property which they are thankful to acknowledge the laws of their country secure to themselves.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

THOMAS E. EDMONDS.

4, New-street, 21st October, 1847.

DOING PENANCE.—It having been reported that, in consequence of a decision of the Ecclesiastical Court, a young man named Laurence would do penance in Cheltenham parish church, at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, for having defamed the character of a Mrs. Lucas, the venerable edifice was filled by several hundred persons at the hour specified. Half an hour elapsed before the penitent appeared, and then he immediately disappeared into the vestry-room. There, we were informed, a proctor read some words from a paper—an acknowledgment, we suppose, of the offence—which the penitent declared to be true, Mrs. Lucas at the same time facing him. This was the commencement and conclusion of the ceremony, much to the disappointment of the persons present, who fully expected to see the man enveloped in a white sheet, with taper in hand, standing up in the church to do penance.—*Cheltenham Journal.*

Mr. Black has consented to retain the office of Lord Provost of Edinburgh for another year.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of this Association, intended as the commencement of extensive operations during the coming winter, was held at the large room of the London Tavern, on Thursday evening last. As the demand for tickets had been far greater than the Committee could supply, a numerous attendance was expected, and so lively an interest was excited that the place began to fill an hour before the time announced for the commencement of the meeting; and long before the Chairman took his seat the room was densely crowded, and numbers were reluctantly leaving the place. The audience was not only a numerous, but a most respectable one, and, notwithstanding the heat and the pressure, preserved perfect order, and paid the most earnest attention throughout the evening. Dr. Thomas Price, the Treasurer, took the chair at half-past six; and among those who crowded round him on the platform we observed Colonel Thompson, M.P.; Edward Miall, Esq.; John Scoble, Esq.; J. H. Tillett, Esq., of Norwich; John Rutter, Esq., of Shaftesbury; F. Crossley, Esq., of Halifax; Edward Swaine, Esq.; Charles Gilpin, Esq.; Dr. Oxley; William Edwards, Esq., and H. Edwards, Esq.; John Penny, Esq.; Thomas Box, Esq.; Charles Jones, Esq.; Thomas Thompson, Esq.; Joseph Cooper, Esq.; Robert Dence, Esq.; Robert Gamman, Esq.; John Hooper, Esq.; E. Clarke, Esq.; Henry Child, Esq.; George Simmons, Esq.; and John Kingsley, Esq.; together with the following ministers:—Messrs. J. H. Hinton; J. Godkin; J. Burnet; George Rose; C. Green; T. Timpson; John Glanville; W. Groser; J. N. Brown, of Grenada; W. Leask; T. E. Thoresby; S. J. Davis.; T. Penny, of Coleford, &c.

The CHAIRMAN, in his opening remarks, expressed his regret that they had not been able to accommodate the large numbers who were anxious to attend the meeting. They had applied for Exeter Hall, but its use was declined, not because it was pre-engaged, but because it was not deemed fitting or expedient to lend it to such a society ["shame!"]. He wished this to be understood, lest it should be supposed or misreported that their estimate of their own strength was not such as to warrant their assembling in a larger hall. Could they have obtained it, Exeter Hall would have been as full as that place [cheers]. We come before you, he continued, loving publicity, not for its own sake, but as a means of giving currency to our views; and entreat from you, as on former occasions, a patient and attentive consideration of the statements that may be made, whether those statements be altogether or only in part coincident with your own views. "Free speech," you know, has always been our motto, in all the meetings we have held; nor shall we now depart from it. Since we last met here some important matters have occurred. Our hopes are brighter and more sanguine than at any former period [hear, hear]. It has pleased that Being who overrules all human affairs in a manner most accordant with the dictates of his own unerring wisdom, to permit the occurrence amongst us of events that have served to accelerate and push forward our cause at a rate far exceeding that on which we had previously calculated. We have met together in the earlier and less obtrusive and attractive stages of this agitation; we have laboured almost in solitude, when few looked upon us with favour or desired the realization of our object. But the public mind has now, to a considerable extent, been aroused to the consideration of our great cause. Our chief difficulty, in former times, has been, to engage attention. Men's minds were preoccupied with the mere sensual things of this life; and the more essential forms of truth were, in consequence, to a great degree unheeded. But recent events have forced public attention to subjects from which it had previously recoiled. The Minutes of Council on Education (and while my own opinions on the question of Governmental interference with education are decided, I speak of those Minutes as your Chairman, only so far as their religious bearings are involved) as infringing on religious liberty, and designed more especially to set up a junior ecclesiastical establishment, came under the consideration of this Association; and as true-hearted men, concerned for the vindication of conscience and the preservation of religious liberty, we uttered loudly our protest against them [cheers]. Although that opposition was unavailing so far as immediate results went, it is obvious that from the agitation so induced, there has arisen a new and more healthy and vigorous tone, an order of conviction and emotion infinitely superior to that which previously prevailed [hear, hear]. Men have been compelled to think, whether they were previously disposed to do so or not, on those great principles which lie at the basis of religious liberty, and the consequence is, that thousands are now sympathizing with our movement who formerly stood aloof from it. Then, as if specially ordered by the overruling Providence which brings good out of evil, this agitation was immediately succeeded by a general election, in which an opportunity was afforded to the people of this country of practically evidencing the sentiments which they entertain. You know the result; and we trust that the debates in St. Stephen's will testify that, though our views are not adequately represented, no inconsiderable approximation has been made towards the attainment of that state of things, when amongst the legislators of the land there shall be enunciated, in all their distinctness and force, those immortal principles which lie at the basis of true liberty, and without which it is impossible that civil or religious freedom, in their entirety, should be the heritage of any nation [cheers]. I will merely further observe, that it becomes us to act in accordance with the character we assume. We wish to give clear and intelligible utter-

ance to our sentiments, and dissipate those misapprehensions of our principles and objects that are obviously floating like mists before the public mind. We are organized for the purpose of creating an enlightened public opinion upon this subject, and bringing it to bear upon the Legislature. Let it be ever remembered that our contest is not with individuals, but with systems. We desire, within the limits of human infirmity, cautiously to avoid the use of every word that may be personally painful to any, and that the fearless advocacy of the truth may be combined, in our experience, with the love of the brotherhood [loud cheers].

Mr. J. BURNET then rose to move the following resolution:—

That, in the judgment of this meeting, every compulsory method of sustaining or extending religious institutions involves a departure from the practice of the primitive Christian Churches, and an obvious violation of the genius of the Gospel; and that in seeking, by peaceful and moral means, the removal of such institutions from a compulsory to a voluntary basis, the British Anti-state-church Association aims at an object worthy the sympathy and support of all who are interested in the welfare of their country and the advancement of religion.

He said: I am glad to see such a meeting as the present in the midst of all the difficulties of our times, political and monetary. The fact of this meeting, where there are so many individuals in the flower and vigour of their strength, and sanctioned too by some who have begun to look to another world, assures us that whatever interests may be effected by the course of events, and whatever career politics may pursue, there are men who care for the spiritual interests of religion above all the circumstances by which they may be surrounded [hear]. The resolution tells us plainly, that to compel the support of religion is contrary to the course pursued by the primitive Christian Church. I can easily suppose that many will say, Why the primitive Church had not the means of compelling individuals to Christianity. And why not? Because the established religion of that day was Paganism. It would be a waste of time to prove what all allow, that for three hundred years there was this stumbling-block to their acquiring compulsory power. It may still be said, there was a time when Christianity was just opening its buds and beginning to display its flowers, and its fruits were becoming apparent, by what means was the Christian Church then to be maintained? We go to the Christian Scriptures, and we ask, Is there anything like an intimation that compulsory means were ever intended to be employed? Do we find the Saviour, who could see the end from the beginning, anticipate a time when the putting down of Paganism should enable the State to support Christianity? Do we find him saying a single word about the support them to be rendered? Not one syllable. It may be said, the subject never came before him. But it did; he said, "My kingdom is not of this world." The supporters of ecclesiastical establishments, who are tired of hearing this text repeated, because every repetition makes its force felt—they call this "an old text." Of course it is; we don't want new texts. They, however, speak very differently of their institutions; they say, "Our venerable establishment" [laughter], though their venerable establishment is not near so old as this despised old text. The disciples of the Saviour had some quarrelling among themselves, having something of this spirit of an establishment about them [laughter], as to who should be the greatest, and he tells them, "The kings of the gentiles do rule over them, but it shall not be so among you." He did, therefore, allude to this subject, and deprecated anything like state support in future times. The apostles took the same course. They referred to the support of the ministry—for that is, after all, the same question—the ministry and the Church [hear]. Did they say a word about compulsion either at the time they lived and laboured, or after their labours should have ceased? By no means. They asserted a great principle, that those who laboured in the gospel should live by the gospel; but they never said that those who heard the gospel should be compelled to support it. On the contrary, the apostle Paul would rather work with his own hands than allow a misunderstanding of the voluntary principle to injure Christianity. But it is said, if the New Testament does not support the compulsory system, surely the Old does. We are frequently told, we must not separate the two books. We don't seek to separate them, but merely to understand each. The Old Testament system introduced tithes, it is true; but on what principle? The voluntary principle [hear, hear]. I never will give up the old system to our adversaries, as a compulsory one. The people were called upon to come and give tithes, but if they did not, there was no one to go for them [laughter and cheers]. Let our friends just take this course, and we have done with it. It did not make the payment of tithes compulsory; it said they were to be paid, and threatened Divine judgment if they were not; but no human compulsion. We are told, too, that the New Testament connects the priesthood of Melchizedek with that of Christ, and that Melchizedek received tithes of Abraham. Now who says Melchizedek was a State-priest? The book of Genesis says he was a priest of God—not a State-priest, but appointed by a peculiar revelation, he happening to be King of Salem also. But did even he compel Abraham to pay tithes? Abraham was passing by Salem after the conquest of his enemies, and had considerably more than a hundred men with him, who received refreshment from Melchizedek; he then gave Melchizedek, who did not ask for a farthing, the tenth of all he possessed. We have no objection to that, but only to its being brought forward as a justification of compulsory payment of tithes. Those who contend for the authority of the old dispensation should be consistent, and demand the infliction of capital punishment for Sabbath-breaking and adultery, as that system required; but the moment that is suggested, they tell us the old dispensation is abolished. The resolution further tells us, that compulsory means of supporting religion are against the genius of the Gospel, that is, the spirit and tone which the system embodies. It is the spirit of teaching, persuasion, evidence, and nothing else. The facts of Christianity all rest upon evidence, and we are not commanded to believe them without investigation—without searching "to see if these things be so." It reminds me of a little boy who used to hear

his father preach. The father was so energetic as well as eloquent, that his child, who could not understand him, thought he was in a passion, and he one day said to the servants in the kitchen, "Now I will preach as papa does; and this is how papa preaches," said the child, taking up a chair by the back, "Now then, you must believe! I'll knock you down if you don't believe!" [loud laughter.] Christianity does not preach in that style at all. It brings you evidence—gives you logical grounds on which to rest your faith in its doctrines. It does not rule by the power of man, but works upon the affections, wins by kindness, constrains by love, enlightens by teaching, converts by persuasion. The moment it takes to itself the instrument of power, and begins to compel, it has left its own appropriate ground; virtue is gone out of it; the genius of Christianity has departed. The speaker then proceeded to show, that the precepts, as well as the facts, doctrines, and promises of Christianity, were included in the spirit and genius of the system, and that compulsion was never intended to form a part of the Christian economy. Referring to the Association, he said, If the society employ worthy means for a worthy end, worthy men are wrong in not joining it [cheers]. I should lose all respect for myself, if a worthy object came before me, and I possessed the means to promote it, but stood aloof from such a great and important work [cheers]. If this society were to employ an instrumentality unworthy of the British constitution, I should say, Away with it! That constitution is a noble edifice; but there are many who look at it when its beauty is covered with ivy, its uprightness beginning to bend, its angles becoming obtuse, and greenness covering the white of its fine marble, and they call all this rubbish venerable, and say, Let it all alone. I say, No! there is substance enough in this colossal exhibition of all that is politically great to furnish us with the opportunity of bringing it out in its old form, and its old form improved. Therefore, let us polish it, and take away its rubbish, and then view it again, and see that it is worthy the age in which we live. And are not the means employed by the society approved means, and both peaceable and moral? Has it ever attempted to persecute anybody, or to abuse anybody, except that very large body the State church, which has been so long sustained by ourselves that we have a right to abuse it, because we are obliged to pay for it? [laughter]. If I support my children, surely I may scold them [renewed laughter]. And I am quite ready to say to the State-church, I will withdraw all my correction, such as it is, and anything that I have said, if you will only go—not to the workhouse, I don't want to degrade you—but to work; just be honest men, and support yourselves. Let all good people who look upon the British Anti-state-church Association with an angry eye, just remember this, that the society has not a word to say against religion, nor against religious men; not a word to say against religious churches or religious churchmen. The members of the society happen to be also members of the British community, and possessed of British rights, which, in their conscience, they feel bound to exercise. They go to their own Parliament, and say, "Let these religious men alone;" and they go to religious men, and say, "Cast off the authority of that Parliament." They go to the State, and say, "Don't encumber yourselves with the Church;" and they go to the Church, and say, "Don't give your liberties to the State." They wish them to be separated, that both may prosper the more. They have begun their work of enlightening the public mind, and I have no doubt they will go on, till the Church of Christ is liberated from State bondage; and the members of it repudiate, with shame and regret, all State support. I would just say, in conclusion, never forget that you are not only Anti-state-churchmen, but primitive churchmen, and are bound to act under the influence of primitive principles. If any say to you, "Don't go with these men; they are not spiritually minded; you will destroy your spirituality if you have anything to do with politics;" just say to them, "Why, good friends, you are the very people who are keeping up the connexion between politics and religion, through the medium of your overseers, and churchwardens, and church-rates. You are bringing men's chairs and tables to the door for religion; who authorized this? Why, your Acts of Parliament; and yet you tell us politics have nothing to do with religion. These chairs and tables are not spiritual, but material things; and the act of Parliament that authorized you to take them is not spiritual. I never had anything to do with these things; and yet you tell me I have no spirituality! Now we trust that we shall, in the end, not only set free the church of Christ, but set free also his misguided disciples. Take, then, this resolution, adopt it, maintain it, cleave to it in your affections! It simply declares that the object of this society is accordant with primitive Christianity; that the means it employs are moral, peaceful, and, I may add, scriptural; and invites you to aid it in its great work till that work shall be brought to a full and final triumph! [loud applause].

JOHN SCOBLE, Esq., seconded the resolution, which he described as most moderate in its terms—as attracting attention to great facts, and pointing out excellent conclusions. He referred to several misapprehensions existing among men of intelligence and piety, both in this country and on the continent, as to the principles and objects of the society. Many supposed it to be an Anti-Church Society, and its object the overthrow of all existing churches; whereas they had no quarrel either with episcopalianism, or presbyterianism, with the Church of England, or the Kirk of Scotland, otherwise than as establishments, and aimed only at the dissolution of the existing union between the Church and the State. It was supposed, too, that they wished to transfer the ample revenues possessed by the existing Establishment to the support of their own denominations; but this would be to falsify their principles and defeat their object. Those revenues were either private or public: with the former they had nothing whatever to do—with the latter, as the property of the nation, they honestly thought they had to do [cheers]. The time had come when the friends of the Establishment began to find that they had no reason for maintaining it as such—that they had no scriptural basis for it. There were many intelligent

Churchmen who heartily responded to the principles of that Association. Mr. Scoble concluded a brief but effective speech by relating a humorous circumstance which occurred to him at a mission station in British Guiana. A negro was observed standing in chapel one morning very restlessly, his hands pinioned, and guarded by two other negroes. On inquiry, the preacher was informed by the negroes that they had found their captive sleeping in the field, and when they woke him, and invited him to go to chapel, he refused; they therefore tied his hands behind him, and compelled him to go "for his own good," citing as a justification the passage, "Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in" [laughter]. "The missionary said," concluded the speaker, "as we are anxious to say with reference to the churches of this kingdom, 'Loose him, and let him go'" [loud cheers].

The motion having been carried with only one dissentient, the Chairman introduced

Colonel THOMPSON, M.P., who came forward to propose the second resolution, amid great applause:—

That this meeting is convinced that, owing to a variety of concurrent causes, amongst the most prominent of which may be mentioned the ecclesiastical character of several measures submitted to the Legislature during the last Parliament, and the position taken by Nonconformist electors at the late general election—the people are prepared to welcome instruction on the question of politico-religious establishments; and this meeting therefore rejoices in the assurance that the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association are taking vigorous steps for diffusing through the community sound views on this most important subject.

If anybody asked what was the hook that connected him with the present question, he believed it was to be found in that member of the present Resolution which spoke of "the position taken by Nonconformist electors at the late general election" [laughter and cheers]. He rejoiced to see the Nonconformists had gone the sensible way to work: for there were numbers of honest men, and possessed of some knowledge of worldly affairs too, who might not feel a call to join the Nonconformists uninvited, but when the question was forced upon them of whether the existing state of things was just and right, would answer according to their consciences, and what they promised would fulfil. He had come among them to assist in their endeavours to put an end to the unreasonable tyranny of the Established Church—the great reproach of modern times and a free country [cheers]. He stood before them returned to Parliament through the exertions of the people, and their determination to do away with that reproach [cheers]. The reverend gentleman (Mr. Burnet) had told them about tithes and Melchizedek, but would he tax his antiquarian knowledge and tell them if, when Abraham paid tithes to Melchizedek, Melchizedek asked him for church-rates afterwards? [great cheers and laughter]. He had never heard a more monstrous fallacy than had been used in defence of those rates—that men bought their property subject to the rates. When such a fallacy was put forward, and from a ministerial source, it amounted to a declaration of an intention to oppress [hear, hear]. They must, therefore, like other men under an avowed oppression, take measures for their relief; and as it was inconvenient, as had been said, to be having a revolution every twelve months, it behoved them to do their work well while they were about it [cheers]. As a member of a University, he could not help thinking that the advantages there afforded should not be withheld from Dissenters. He did not believe the Universities would make any very stout resistance, if he might judge from the way in which some of the forms they so much valued were observed. He recollects when he was taking his degree, he heard some of his fellow-students talking about having signed the Thirty-nine Articles. "When did we sign them?" "Don't you remember a man coming to you with a book, and saying *thirteen and fourpence*, and you gave it him and wrote your name in his book, and that was the Thirty-nine Articles" [roars of laughter]. He hoped to live to see a Dissenting college established in each University. [No State aid.] Certainly not, if you do not want it [cheers]. But if there is any advantage in the establishment of a University by public authority, the Dissenters have as much right to share as others. Objections would perhaps be made on the ground of unity, uniformity, and the snugness of having things in a ring fence. It is probable the taker of Naboth's vineyard had ideas of the same kind in his mind [much cheering]. He hoped the Association would persevere until every rag of disability, civil or religious, was removed; and at all times, by the terms of his compact, he was bound to be in such a struggle their willing instrument [cheers].

Mr. J. HOWARD HINTON, Baptist minister, seconded the resolution. He observed that it laid down two premises as justifying the vigorous course of action which the Executive Committee proposed to carry on during the ensuing winter; a course of action which required the liberal support of their friends to ensure its successful adoption. The first premise was, the position taken by Nonconformist electors at the late election. He rejoiced in the stand made on that occasion, particularly in the City of London, where Lord John Russell would assuredly have been defeated, but for the acknowledged assistance of the Tories. They had done nobly, and the friends of liberty throughout the country had cried "Bravo!" A repetition of the dose, in somewhat larger quantities, would have a similar effect upon the house to "Colonel Pride's purge," though without the military. They had but begun to put forth their powers; the next election would show much more of it, and yet more the next after that. If they had gained eight and forty members in that election, they might gain twice that number in the next. They had done enough to deter the Ministry from attempting to endow Popery. He was in better hopes of their movement now than ever he was; though it was not because of his better hopes he had recently joined the society, but because he was driven to it upon principle, whether in hope or in despair of its success. He was compelled to fight, though unwilling; he must live and die fighting, victor or vanquished [cheers]. But he did hope, especially from the growth of public sentiment, that they would succeed. He did not care about the immense majorities in Parliament against them, if they had but the electoral bodies with them. It was not needful to argue with a member of the House of Commons; the way to influence him was through his constituents. Many members were now aware of the exist-

ence of the Anti-state-church Association, who were ignorant of it before the last elections. They would now treat its publications, when met with among the heaps of papers on their tables, with a little more attention. They would now begin to rub their half open eyes, and, like a certain little dog mentioned in Cowper's poems—

"Set their puppy brains
To comprehend the case."

Such was his honest estimate of their intellectual abilities. The second premise laid down in the resolution was, the ecclesiastical character of certain measures submitted to the legislature during the last Parliament. Lord John Russell had told them his desire to make three more bishops; but he (Mr. H.) hoped a spoke would be put in that wheel. The education question would come on every year, and its religious bearings would be of vital importance. He could not help thinking the secular education scheme a piece of Utopianism, of well-meant impracticability. Some measures out of Parliament had produced an effect upon the public mind; such as poor Bidwell's imprisonment, and the gentle rebuke administered to the judge by his release. Some years ago, the ministry would not have been so quick to liberate him. The Association and its friends would say to the public, "Strike us, but hear us; we want no more" [cheers].

The CHAIRMAN, in submitting the resolution, entered into an explanation of the plan upon which the Committee intended to act during the winter for the purpose of vigorously and systematically agitating the question of church establishments. Eight extensive districts had been selected, in different parts of the country, each of which would be visited by a deputation from the committee, who would address public meetings in the large towns, while lectures would at the same time be delivered in the smaller places, where nothing had yet been done by the Association. Conferences of the friends of the cause would also be held in each locality, with a view to such an organization as would bring their strength to bear most effectually on the community. All this, he said, would involve a considerable outlay, and much labour, but the results would, he was satisfied, amply repay them; and, therefore, he hoped that their pecuniary support would be proportionably increased. The Chairman's statement was received with great applause, and at its close the resolution was unanimously adopted.

J. H. TILLETT, Esq., of Norwich, the Secretary of the Electoral League, moved the next resolution:—

That, to the fullest extent which the constitution of the country will admit of, it is desirable to associate with correct views of this and other questions the possession of political power; and this meeting therefore earnestly recommends the supporters of religious equality to strengthen their hands for the next great electoral contest, by a careful attention to the registration of voters in every part of the kingdom, and by promoting, in every legitimate way, the acquisition of the county franchise, by the purchase of forty-shilling freeholds.

He commenced by expressing the pleasure he felt at addressing, for the first time, a meeting of that description in the City of London; and in enforcing the duty of embodying their opinions in resolute and consistent action. But, he proceeded, the question is, what can you do to discharge that duty? to assert the great principle, that religion should be free, that no man should be compelled to support any form of religion whatever? We want this principle to be embodied in resolution of the House of Commons, and so placed on its books; to have a bill framed upon that resolution, and practically applying it, carried through the successive stages in the Lower and Upper Houses, and finally, to receive the royal assent. We must begin by enlightening public opinion, which, in this country, is virtually politically omnipotent; as has been so strikingly shown by the removal of agricultural protection. In this incipient, but indispensable stage of our operations, every one can do something; and you, ladies, can do much, by the exercise of your peculiarly persuasive powers [cheers]. I regret that we have here to draw a painful distinction between the electoral body and the people [cheers]—that the masses are excluded from the possession of the suffrage, which they ought to have [renewed and repeated cheering]. What we have to do is, so to influence the constituencies that no professed reformer can be returned, unless he holds our great principle. And this, I do believe, is attainable within a very short space of time. We must first get our friends to be earnest in the practical avowal of their sentiments. We must also appeal to the working-classes of this country. We must form a confederacy with them, which at the same time shall elevate them and make our principles triumphant. The middle and working classes have been severed too long; let us put an end to their separation [loud and continued applause]. By introducing this question to them, we shall not only advance that, but get the sympathy and confidence of their hearts, which have, to a great extent, become infidel through the indifference of religious men to their grievances [hear, hear]; and so, results will be brought about greater and more glorious than we can, at this moment, conceive [cheers]. Allow me to advert to a thought suggested by a preceding speaker. We are constantly met by the objection that the Church has a vested interest in its property; and with this notion Dr. Hook and others mislead the public mind. Now, how did the Church of England obtain their property? It can only have been acquired in two ways—by prescription or by statute. They will probably say, "By prescription." But that implies that the property is held on certain conditions, and conditions to which they cannot conform—as, for instance, that masses should be said for the souls of the donors. It was given almost exclusively for Popish purposes. How will the Church of England continue to hold the property on these conditions; for if they talk of prescription, they must fulfil the purposes intended, and say masses for the souls of King John and his ancestors [laughter]. What is more, they must go back to the old quadruplicate division, by virtue of which a fourth part of the tithes were given to the poor, or to the priests as trustees for the poor; so that, in fact, the clergyman was the parish banker; a second part to the repair of the parish church, for which church-rates are now levied; a third to the priest's own remuneration; and the remaining fourth went to the bishop. As the bishops acquired property, they ceased to receive their portion of the tithe; and then the quadruplicate division was superseded by the tripartite. This system has now been departed from; but if they go to prescription it must be revived. If their title to this property rest not on prescription, it must rest on statute—an act of Parliament passed in the reign of Henry VIII., which declares that those only should receive the tithes who would conform to the Book of Common Prayer, as prepared by Cranmer, and others. Thus the Church of England holds the property originally bestowed on the Catholic Church, and holds it on the simple principle that church property is public property. We stand

upon the clear and intelligible ground that the power which granted can recall [cheers]. This is just what we want the State to do—at the same time taking care not to interfere with the interests of any living incumbents. No man has any interest in his living beyond his own life, and we wish that no one should be damned in the slightest degree during that period. This is no novel thing. It receives remarkable confirmation from the authority of that great man, Wickliffe, the morning star of the reformation, from whose "Trilogues" I will read a short passage:—"The King of England, by virtue of his regalia, on the death of a bishop or abbot, or any one possessing large endowments, takes possession of those endowments. . . . Let the King, therefore, refuse to continue the innovation which has been the great delinquency of his predecessors, and in a very short time the country will be freed from the mischiefs which have flowed from this source. . . . As nature abhors sudden changes, and as this great transgression made progress little by little, so if it were made to decrease by similar steps, as the death of the occupants succeed each other; with a small amount of prudence, the result would be anything but hurtful, either to King or people." I might add to this the legal authority of Plowden, who, as a member of the Established Church, had no bias to our views. He says, "The rights and liberties of the Church of England were granted by the State, and consequently might be resumed, repealed, altered, or annulled by the State. It is impossible that a legislative body should be capable of doing any act whatsoever at one time, which the same legislative body may not at another time, abrogate or alter. . . . All ecclesiastical property or Church revenue is a part of the national fund. . . . The civil magistrate is obliged to apply the fund in such a manner as the nation wishes and directs, so as thereby to promote and preserve their happiness and welfare, which is the sole object of his delegated trust." Thus, then, our object is perfectly constitutional, and all we have to see to is, that our means are also. The resolution refers to the necessity of strengthening our hands in the counties and boroughs against the next election. In the latter, we can only take care to purify the register, and take care that every one holding our principles is on it who is entitled to be there. In the counties we can do much more, by the purchase of freeholds. [Mr. Tillett then briefly expounded the nature of the Electoral League, with which our readers are familiar; and stated, that the return of the present members for Norfolk was only secured by their concession, at the last moment, to the demands of the Dissenting electors.] He proceeded—This is the secret of our power, and will prove, I venture to say, the secret of our success. Let us fraternize with the people—form a bond of union between ourselves and the middle and working classes; and while we extend the suffrage to those who have it not, teach them also the invaluable habits of providence and frugality. We shall thus partially adopt the plan, and ultimately obtain the success, of the great movement in which our friend Colonel Thompson was so important a coadjutor. [After some further practical remarks, Mr. T. resumed his seat amidst loud cheers].

EDWARD MIAUL, Esq., rose to second the resolution, and was received with enthusiastic and long-sustained applause. He said: I always exulted in the profession of Nonconformist principles, and felt proud of my descent from Nonconformist ancestors. I begin now to glory that I belong to the body of modern Nonconformists. Perhaps, as one of the candidates at the last general election, and as one who was supposed to have been greatly disappointed at his defeat, I may be permitted to speak with something like impartiality respecting the conduct of the constituencies in general, in reference to our question. I believe that the Dissenting electors did their work nobly and well [hear, hear]; though had they all been up to the mark, our position would have been somewhat different to that which we now occupy. I am certain, that if they had been fully accustomed to sympathize with large political principles, and generously to go hand-in-hand with the working classes, they would have made their power felt to a far greater extent than they did. But it is much to have begun; it is almost everything to have begun well. The moral influence which will be produced upon the character of Dissenters by the simple fact, that they have taken their stand upon great principles, will, in my judgment, be incalculable. What may be done at the next general election, I will not venture to anticipate. My views with respect to our progress would probably be deemed very sanguine by most now in this room. But if we do our part, as I trust we shall, I believe that two more Parliaments, lasting their natural term, will be sufficient for the carrying of our question [cheers]. I attach the greatest importance to the character our whole movement is now taking. We are coming to understand, that if, as Nonconformists, we would be useful and powerful, we must be practical; that it is all very well to have large meetings, like the present, and glow together, and rejoice and resolve together, but that unless there be something far more prosaic and practical, other hands will have to do our work. We have made one great step—ascertained our own strength; and we need not in future exhaust ourselves by making any spasmodic or convulsive efforts. This has been the secret of our weakness hitherto: we have not worked continuously and assiduously, in the dark as well as in the light. I do earnestly hope that every Nonconformist will feel it his duty now, since he possesses principles to which he attaches high importance, and which he regards as identified with the civil and spiritual interests of his fellow men—will feel it his duty to put himself, if possible, in the possession of political power, in order that it may be exercised with a view to the settlement of this question; and not content with placing himself there, struggle with all generosity and earnestness to place others there, that the question may have full trial [cheers]. It will not be necessary for me to enter into the mode of doing this; but I would bring before your minds one or two considerations of a cheering and encouraging character, calculated to stimulate you to the utmost in the diffusion of these truths, which we hold to be of such great and lasting importance to the progress of society. And first, I would just remark, that this question is unlike many of the questions which have been lately agitated, inasmuch as already it has a deep and lasting hold upon popular sympathies. There is no great intricacy or mystery about the question which we discuss. In its broad and elementary principles it is understood by the man that follows the plough, and by him who is engaged in the workshop. They already talk about the injustice of making one man pay for the maintenance of another man's opinions; and the principles of Christianity, whether they are received or rejected, are now so well understood, that it cannot be successfully contended before the public mind, that Christianity sanctions the establishment of religion [hear, hear]. There is not a single town in the whole country, though it be under the shadow of the most venerable cathedral in the kingdom, in which I would not be bound, with some of our friends around me, to stand up and appeal to the popular voice, and secure a verdict in our favour [cheers]. Go where we will, unless there be a special organized opposition for putting down discussion, we carry our resolutions as they have been carried to-night. We were last night at Worcester, which

is a cathedral city, surrounded by Church property, and containing a great number of clergymen. We met in the Guildhall, granted by the Mayor, himself a Churchman, and utterly opposed to our principles, and filled by an attentive audience, called together by public placard, and admitted without ticket. There was an opportunity for discussion, had any of the numerous clergy thought proper to embrace it; but our resolutions were carried, with a minority of only one against us [cheers]. The whole people, with very few exceptions, and those easily accounted for in consequence of the monetary interests connected with the Establishment, will soon be ready to say, We will have this iniquity pressing upon us no longer! [cheers]. The clodhoppers of the villages will not be able to bring their influence to bear in our favour, because, unfortunately, they have no influence; but get them together, and let them be sure that there is no inspection—that the parson has not an eye upon them—that the squire is not overhearing what is going on—let them but speak out their own sentiments, and they will give utterance to their deep hatred and indignation against what they esteem to be the main cause of their oppression [hear, hear]. They cannot stir in any direction, and respond to their aspirations after liberty and progress, without meeting the clergyman as the chief obstacle in their path. The State-church has kept them in their degradation, and encouraged them in their brutal tastes and habits [cheers]. The State-church gave them the "Book of Sports," and fostered in them those customs which descending down to our own day, are now regarded as the chief marks of a want of civilization [hear]. And yet this State-church, which has neglected and brutalized the people of our villages, now comes forward to complain of their brutality, and ask for millions more to educate them! [cheers.] The poor men who earn their living by the sweat of their brow, in turning over the soil and casting the seed upon it, rightly understand the marrow of this question; they know that it has oppressed them, and that they have no material or spiritual interest in it; and when they can safely express their opinion, the public will be electrified to find, that throughout the rural districts, their antagonism to the Establishment is deep-seated and permanent. It is of the utmost importance that we instruct these people, lest they go blindly to work, and express in passion what should be expressed only from enlightened calm conviction. There is one thing that I hold to be certain—the Establishment, as such, is doomed; nothing can save it! [great cheering]. The common sense, the justice, the religious feeling of the nineteenth century, are roused to declare that this monster wrong shall not be [renewed cheers]. It is most important that enlightened and religious men should head the struggle. The thing must be done, and it is of the utmost importance to us, as patriots and Christians, that it should be done in the spirit of the gospel of peace [cheers]. Another part of the subject that will encourage us to press on is, it is a large money question. We must admit, that the influence of Church property upon those who hold it, and their dependents, will be against us. It is to the aristocracy a system of conduit pipes, bringing a good supply of cash into their pockets without labour—a system of nerves, ramifying through the whole community, and enabling them to diffuse their own views and influence to the utmost extremity of the empire. We must, therefore, expect a deadly struggle, before the system can be destroyed. But, then, on the other hand, remember that our monetary system is deranged, and may be again some seven years hence; and then people will begin to see how convenient would be the application of Church property to national uses. The amount of that property is a secret which those who now hold it would deprecate being known, as the surest means of bringing their establishment to the dust. My friend Mr. Kingsley, the lecturer of the Association, has searched public documents, blue-books, and old records, and has gone into calculations founded upon strong evidence—evidence which we hope soon to make public—and our conviction is, that the Church is in possession, one way and another, of an annual income, for church purposes, of ten or eleven millions a year. If the public don't prick up their ears at that, I should like to know when they will [laughter and cheers]. I believe, too, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with whom I recently stood a foot-to-foot contest [great cheering], will look at the whole question, before very long, in his secret retirement, through the medium of its monetary bearings. It would relieve him of a very great burden, to be able to appropriate these funds to national purposes. It would enable him to dispense with both the malt tax and the income-tax. But there is a far higher aspect of the question—it has begun to take a deep hold upon the religious feelings of the people [cheers]—of those who do not so much regard the money as the principles involved. I believe that the very cream of religious society is becoming imbued with Anti-state-church principles—with the persuasion that religion can do better by relying on its own resources, and by trusting to its own power, than to the arm of the civil magistracy; and that this conviction is making its way, not simply among Dissenters, but pious Churchmen [hear, hear]. With these encouragements, what should we do, but avail ourselves of all the political power which the constitution puts within our reach? Let us consider this as a duty laid upon us by Divine Providence, and as the best way of vindicating our principles when they are assailed by the contempt of the Legislature. Having quietly and systematically done our duty—it may be, behind the scenes, afar off from the gaze of men,—we may hold ourselves prepared for any events that may come. I believe, when we are prepared, Providence is prepared to send something like a potatoe-blight upon the Church, and render its separation from the State a matter of so little difficulty, that everybody will turn round with surprise, and ask everybody else, what it was that could keep two such antagonistic forces so long associated one with another [great applause].

A person from the body of the meeting here stepped on the platform, and, after some remarks, proposed an amendment directed against a sentiment contained in one of the society's publications, but it being utterly irrelevant to the Resolution, the Chairman declined receiving it.

THOS. THOMPSON, Esq., of Poundsford-park, and Mr. GEORGE ROSE, minister, moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried amid great cheering, and at 10 o'clock the assembly dispersed.

Burnet will be sufficiently recovered to enable him to visit Heckmondwike, Huddersfield, Halifax, and Sheffield, next week.

FIVE CHURCHMEN ROLLED INTO ONE.—It is rarely until death has ended the struggles and sufferings of public men and public teachers that we pause to think upon the manifold labours and vexations that have irked them in their pilgrimage through this valley of wailing. A case foreshadowing this sad truth has been supplied by a correspondent to the *Times*. It is a brief but touching story of the struggles of the flesh with the breeches-pocket:—

There died lately, at Dundee, in Scotland, the Rev. H. Horsley, Dean of Brechin, and minister of one of the Episcopal chapels in that town. He was the son of Dr. Horsley, the late Bishop of St. Asaph. In addition to his above preferments, he held the following valuable pieces of preferment in Wales for upwards of forty years—viz. Gresford, in the county of Denbigh, value £714; Castle Carnarvon, in the county of Montgomery, worth £575; and a prebend in the cathedral church of St. Asaph, which brought him from the parish of Llanfair Talhaiarn, in the county of Denbigh, £220 per annum.

The labours of Hercules are a mythological illustration of the indomitable energy and endurance of the iron will of an immortal spirit. But what are the labours of Hercules to the no labours of a Horsley?—what the plural triumphs of the son of Jupiter to the many-sided idleness of the son of the Bishop of St. Asaph? A Church pluralist is like a polypus, living in parts! No matter in how many pieces, the thing retains its life; albeit, in both cases the rate of sensibility must be at the very lowest. For example, let us take the case of the late lamented Dean Horsley. Why here is a man with his heart divided by five different duties into five different parts. Five pieces of heart still vital and wriggling, like the five fragments of the same eel, divided by the Dean's cook. The thought impresses us, what a very low rate of sensation these Church polypi must possess, when they can live and thrive thus cut asunder!—*Jerrold's Newspaper*.

DR. PUSEY AND THE "TABLET."—The *Tablet*, Roman Catholic paper, states that Dr. Pusey is in the habit of hearing confessions, not only in the diocese of Oxford, but in other dioceses in England; and that he is also in the practice of administering vows to persons (females) whom he calls nuns, regulating all the details of the convent (situated in the metropolis) with the authority of a lady abbess.

TAVISTOCK.—Henry Vincent has delivered six lectures in this town "on the principles, men, and times of the Commonwealth of England." The bearing of that age upon the important struggles of the present time was clearly made out; and the hearty plaudits of the people proved their deep devotion to the great principles of civil and religious freedom. Mr. Vincent would not visit other towns in Devon to which he had been invited because of a prior engagement for Canterbury, Deal, and Sandwich, after which he proceeds to Yorkshire. He addresses the electors of Plymouth on this night, Monday, 25th October.

SUCCESS OF THE BEGGAR PROFESSION IN LONDON.—A startling statement lately appeared that the beggars of the Metropolis are 60,000, and that the alms they obtain amount to £1,200,000 a year, an average of £20 a year for each beggar, which is as high an average as that of the incomes of the working clergy in Wales! According to this account the profession of a London beggar must be far better than the lot of an industrious labourer. It is idle to attempt to dissuade the public from giving encouragement to mendicity. The most hackneyed and notorious impostors, by dint of whining or mouthing, or psalm-singing, or sheer importunity, are always sure of miscalled, misused, and mischievous charity.—*Examiner*.

SOIREE IN HONOUR OF MR. PARRY AT NORWICH.—The Soiree to Mr. Parry took place at St. Andrew's Hall, on Tuesday evening, and was attended by about 1000 of Mr. Parry's supporters and friends. The Mayor took the chair. The principal speakers were Mr. Brock, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Tillett, Mr. Parry, and Mr. Pigg. "We regard this meeting, held in honour of our late candidate, Mr. Parry," says the *Norfolk News*, "and we may add of our fellow citizen, Mr. Tillett, as one of the most remarkable which St. Andrew's Hall has witnessed. It is no common circumstance that a defeated party can thus indulge in demonstrations of triumph. It is no insignificant symptom of a great and growing cause, when, in the minds of its advocates, discomfiture does not induce disappointment, and when a temporary check serves but as a signal for fresh animation, and for renewed efforts. It is, however, a symptom far more unmistakable of the nearly approaching victory of that cause, when we find its friends, as on this occasion, appealing with irresistible force to reason, to right, and to Christianity, against arguments built on no higher principle than that of fear, based on no better foundation than that of injustice, and propped up by no more honest means than those of misrepresentation, corruption, and compromise. In the enthusiastic plaudits accorded to the chief speakers of the evening, and yet ringing in our ears, we hear the glad prelude to that shout which will welcome, ere long, the day of the people's emancipation. We hear, moreover, the solemnly expressed resolve of thousands of our fellow citizens, that the representation of Norwich shall on the next opportunity be rendered real by the return of Mr. Parry, the only popular candidate at the late election." In the course of the evening, Mr. Hickleton, an operative, came forward, and in a suitable address, presented to Mr. Tillett a set of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, handsomely bound, and in an elegant cabinet, each volume bearing the following inscription: "Presented to J. H. Tillett, Esq., Oct. 19th, 1847, by the working classes of Norwich, as a mark of respect and gratitude for his persevering and devoted efforts in promoting the cause of liberty in this city, and in especial remembrance of his important services in bringing forward, and conducting the contest on behalf of J. H. Parry, Esq., at the late general election; who notwithstanding a coalition of Whigs and Tories polled 1572 votes!"

THE DEPUTATION TO THE WEST RIDING.—We much regret to learn that Mr. Burnet has been prevented accompanying Mr. Miall on this important mission, by a violent cold, which will not permit his leaving town this week. To mitigate, as far as possible, the disappointment which this will occasion to our friends in the north, Mr. Forster, of Kentish Town, has kindly consented to attend as his substitute, and left town this morning, to be present at the meeting to be held in the Music-hall, Leeds, this evening. He will also attend the meetings at Bradford and Wakefield, on Thursday and Friday, and it is hoped that Mr.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED VOLUNTARY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—Knowing the great usefulness of the British and Foreign School Society, in training teachers, in giving a tone to local committees, and also in retaining an influence over both teachers and committees—which has raised our schools to their present condition—it was with much pain and sorrow that I heard of the decision of the committee of that society in reference to the acceptance of Government aid, so called; but which will prove Government obstruction. I fear many committees will still receive their key-note from the Borough-road, and follow it in its course, by receiving or allowing Government interference, which will destroy the voluntary principle wherever it touches. A case in point perhaps will not be out of place. The committee of a British school in one of our ancient cities considered their school-room needed a thorough repair, which has been accomplished within the last six months. While calling upon some benevolent individuals to subscribe towards defraying the expenses, which were very considerable, they called on one gentleman to contribute his mite, who said, “I must first see what I shall be obliged to pay by the Government scheme; then I shall know what I can afford to give you, for I cannot pay by compulsion, and then give voluntarily;” though, to his credit be it spoken, he is a liberal man both in mind and pocket, and is an annual subscriber to the school.

My mind, Sir, was very much relieved when I heard that an institution for educational purposes, thoroughly voluntary, was likely to be formed, although I still regret that there should be cause for the friends of education to separate; for how much more good could they effect were they united. “Union is strength.” I know there are numbers of British teachers, who have been trained at the Borough-road school, glad to hear that there will be an institution to which they can look, being determined not to defile their hands by receiving the bribe offered them. They could not look to that institution which has acted against that principle they consider the principle of truth, although they feel, in a measure, toward that institution as a person does to his native home.

It would be well if the new institution could ascertain the number of teachers who are prepared to act upon their principles, which I think might easily be done by publishing the address of some person appointed to receive the name and residence of those teachers now employed in British schools. It would then know its strength; and should any be compelled to move, through their committee acting on the Borough-road policy, the institution could fall back upon them to supply their schools. Promptitude is requisite, as many are now anxiously waiting to know what is to be done who have others to look to beside themselves. Nothing, Sir, would have induced me to have intruded on your valuable time, but the anxious desire I have for the cause of voluntaryism.

I subscribe myself, yours truly,

A LOVER OF PRINCIPLE.

Eglantine Cottage, October 16th, 1847.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE IN IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—As an Irishman, I feel how largely the press of England has entered into the advocacy of Irish grievances and Irish suffering, and how numerous and varied the measures have been which have been proposed for her amelioration and improvement. It seems to me, however, that her own internal resources—the great capabilities which she has for improvement—have been too much overlooked by many of the writers.

In a late journey which I took through some parts of Connaught and Munster, I was painfully struck with the misery of the inhabitants, and with the vast breadth of valuable unclaimed ground lying idle in the midst of a starving population, and could not but feel that if even a small portion of the enterprise which so remarkably characterizes the commercial towns of England was transplanted amongst us, it would rapidly effect a vast change in the country. I think it is also abundantly proved from various quarters that the Irish peasant is a being eminently susceptible of improvement, and that under moderately favourable circumstances, he even at home rapidly improves in condition, both physical and social.

I am myself a resident of Dublin, and can speak with some confidence of at least a portion of my operative countrymen, as I employ from 150 to 200 hands. The plan I generally adopt is, to show them what is doing elsewhere, and I have never found the least difficulty in obtaining their willing acquiescence to such a rate of wages as will enable me to cope successfully with other markets; and I am fully satisfied that if a fair rational system was pursued towards Irishmen generally, they would be found to be a class peculiarly easy to be dealt with.

I take the liberty of enclosing herewith a few samples of Irish manufactured cloths; not being myself a manufacturer, I can speak of them more freely, and willingly bear testimony to the rapid improvement which has taken place in the manufacture during the past year, and to their general excellence, good value, and strength. Being all manufactured from pure wool, they are eminently serviceable, and one of the best proofs of their good value is, that a leading London house, to whom I showed a few patterns, at once sent an order for a supply to the manufacturer.

Allow me, then, to solicit your advocacy to the mode of raising the condition of my country, viz., by developing her manufacturing as well as her agricultural industry. I believe it is widely felt that, unless something effective is rapidly done, the suffering condition of our millions must increasingly affect this country; but I have the strongest conviction of the capabilities of my country, and that, with judicious fostering care, by accompanying well-directed exertions, she may rapidly rise in general prosperity.

I am, respectfully yours,

RICHARD ALLEN,

London, Oct. 16th, 1847.

Of Dublin.

DEPARTURE OF THE JOHN WILLIAMS.—The John Williams sailed from London for Gravesend on Friday afternoon week. She remained there, taking in her live stock on Saturday. A quiet Sabbath was spent before leaving the English shores, and a special sermon was preached in the afternoon at Mr. J. Tippett's. At daylight on Monday morning, she left for the Downs, and which she had safely reached, when the last tidings of her were despatched.

PROSPECT OF A SEVERE WINTER.—A St. Petersburgh letter of the 7th of October states, that the streets are already covered with snow, and sledge-parties were daily arranged. The thermometer (the preceding day) marked three degrees below zero (Reaumur's scale).

CONGREGATIONALISM AND THE FREE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

In a letter to the *Patriot* of Monday, Mr. Andrew Reed, Independent minister of Norwich, offers some timely remarks on the course to be pursued by his own denomination, in reference to their future educational policy. In preference to a denominational or general, he recommends a combined organization. His remarks on this subject are of double importance at a time when delay in agreeing upon some definite and united policy, is dangerous in the extreme.

If it seem desirable, on some grounds, to keep up our own Board, and yet not to stand aloof from a more general movement, it becomes necessary to ask, whether both these objects may be effected together. Is there any way by which, while we still keep our Congregational schools under our own inspection, and train teachers with a special reference to our own principles, we may, nevertheless, form part of a more extensive National Board, so arranged as to leave us and all united in it at perfect liberty to pursue our own course? Such a united Board must be constructed from representatives of the various heads of denominational movements, on some fair principle of proportionate claim. As all our religious bodies are divided, more or less, on this subject, the union would not be one of denominations; but it might be a union of school Committees and subscribers. Let a circular be sent (when the subject has been discussed) to every Day-school likely to unite in such a plan, inviting co-operation, on the ground of voluntary and evangelical education. Let these schools appoint delegates to a conference on the subject; there let the basis of union be discussed, and a working Committee chosen. Let persons be nominated, and let the list of those nominated be either sent round to all the schools, that they may each select a sufficient number for the Committee; or let that selection from the nomination list be made by the delegates while they are assembled. If any one supposes that there would be jealousy between the parties to this union, and that restrictions would be required, to keep the Independents, and Baptists, &c., from offending each other, by teaching the points of difference between them, he can know little of the real good understanding and manly forbearance which exists among these bodies of Christians. I am persuaded, that confidence in each other's honour and rightmindedness would far better preserve harmonious working between them, when each is allowed the most perfect freedom, than when the most stringent rules and creeds are enforced. A Committee might be chosen annually, in the same open way, by a meeting of delegates from the united schools, and, perhaps, of subscribers also. By all means, let whatever Society is formed originate from a full, free conference of all those interested in its working, and not from any metropolitan Committee without any such general open deliberation. Congregational schools might be left to affiliate with such a Society, and yet our own Board would pursue its operations within the limits of its own constituency, seeking to stimulate and support our own educational apparatus. Baptists, Friends, Methodists, might be left to conduct their schools on such principles as appeared best to their several Committees of management, and yet might join each other, to encourage and extend an evangelical and voluntary education all over the land. If difficulty be foreseen as to the training of teachers at the general Normal School, it is evident, that, while a religious and secular instruction could be given in such an institution, in reference to all points of agreement, there could be no denominational training. This training, if deemed desirable by any class of Christians, could be provided for by themselves, in the same way in which the Congregationalists provided for a subsidiary Normal School of their own, the teaching given in which bore peculiar regard to schools of their own order. Such an union would exhibit a true catholicity—not of mutual compromise, but of mutual support, notwithstanding minor differences. I feel persuaded, that an earnest and united rally of this sort would gather together a large number of existing schools,—would inspire public confidence and enthusiasm, and would be able to keep in check, and ultimately to overcome, the corrupting influence of State education."

A MODEL OF THE PENNY COINAGE, proposed by Mr. Dowsse, and submitted by him to the inspection of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Lords of the Treasury, the Master of the Mint, and the Numismatic Society, has been published. It is composed of silver and copper, in the proportion of seven-eighths in value of the former to one-eighth of the latter metal; but is not an amalgamation, the silver being quite distinct—about three sixteenths of an inch in diameter; having an excellent likeness of her Majesty, and the inscription “Victoria Reg.” on the obverse, and a simple Roman I on the reverse side. This diminutive coin is set in a copper frame, about the size and substance of a shilling, which at present bears the inscription, “Penny Model.” This coin, if adopted, will effect a saving in bulk and weight of full 700 per cent.—*Globe*.

FIRE AT THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.—A fire broke out in the kitchen of this institution about half-past four on Friday morning, and burned till seven. The flames were extinguished before much injury was done to the main part of the establishment, the kitchens, with three rooms over them, being in a second building at the back, connected with the main building only by a range of small side rooms. All the furniture in this back part, which was elegant, and had only been in use three months, was either entirely or partially destroyed. The building itself does not seem to be substantially injured. The conservatory, which connected the back and front premises, was filled with sheets of plate glass, seven feet high, and nearly half an inch thick, which were cracked by the heat, and strewed on the floor. The building and contents are insured in several offices. Of course the operations of the club will be stopped for a time; but some parts of those operations, which are carried on at the offices in Cheapside, such as the classes, will proceed as before.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME FOR FRENCH POLITICAL REFORMERS.—M. de Lamartine has published, in the *Bien Public*, a Macon journal, a political programme, which is adopted by the Press and the Opposition journals:

“If representative monarchy,” says M. Lamartine, “wishes to serve human reason, to advance the designs of God and Liberty, to promote the welfare of the people, elevate democracy, and govern under its *sigs*, we will faithfully and religiously serve the representative monarchy. It has its dangers, we perceive them; but it also has its advantages, and it depends on it to convince us of that fact.” M. de Lamartine then offers his sincere co-operation to that form of government on condition that the sovereignty be exercised by the people—that the electoral right be extended to all citizens—that the representatives be paid by the people, not to expose them to the seductions of Ministers—that all public functionaries should remain at their posts and be excluded from the Chamber where they act two incompatible parts—that the assembly should be truly national—that Ministers should be named by the majority—that the dynasty should enjoy no other privilege than the throne—that the King shall be inviolable and the princes mere citizens—that religious liberty be established by separating the Church from the State—that liberty of instruction be absolute—that liberty of the press be restored by the abolition of the laws of September—that the security of the seat of the national assembly be guaranteed by a law against the abuse of the fortifications of Paris—that peace be maintained, provided France should occupy in peace the rank she would hold in war—that slavery be abolished wherever the tri-coloured flag is unfurled—that education be gratuitous for the people—that freedom of commerce be gradually introduced—that a poor law be established in spite of the calumnies with which political economists are endeavouring to discredit that institution, &c.

SPAIN.

RECONCILIATION OF QUEEN ISABEL AND HER HUSBAND.—MADRID, OCT. 14.—“Narvaez,” writes the correspondent of the *Daily News*, “may be skilful; lucky he certainly is. Within ten days he has effected two results, which were ardently desired and diligently sought by preceding ministries, but which mocked their reach. He has got rid of the favourite; he has brought back the King. These achievements may, indeed, turn out rather specious than solid: meantime, let us look at the hopeful side of the future. The reconciliation of Queen Isabel and her husband is an event which deserves to be recorded with some detail. It seems that the present cabinet no sooner succeeded to power than it bent its chief attention upon this subject. The instrument upon which Narvaez turned his eyes was Monsig. Brunelli. The nuncio willingly undertook a mission so suitable to his character, repaired on Saturday to the Pardo, where he had a long interview with the King. The fruits of Monsig. Brunelli's good offices soon appeared in the letter of felicitation addressed by D. Francisco de Assis to the Queen upon the occasion of her birthday. It was also understood that the good prelate had succeeded completely in bringing the King to consent to re-unite himself with the Queen at the palace of Madrid, without delay—the grand obstacle to his return having been removed. This result having been communicated to her Majesty, she gave her permission for the King to return, which was brought by Narvaez yesterday morning to the Pardo. Narvaez returned to the Pardo at three in the afternoon, accompanied by Monsig. Brunelli, and an hour or two afterwards was seen re-entering Madrid with his royal prize. The party arrived at the palace, cheered on their way by some *vivas*, at half-past four. The Queen stood waiting for the consort in a balcony of the palace towards the street from which the carriages issued. She was accompanied by the Infanta, the Duchess of Sesa (the King's sister). The *servidumbre* testified their gratification at the King's return by a waving of handkerchiefs from the palace windows. When the party had alighted at the principal gate, Narvaez and Brunelli went on ahead to announce the arrival to the Queen, who, advancing to the door of the royal apartment, with much emotion threw herself into the arms of her husband. The Duchess of Sesa having retired, the royal couple remained alone for a considerable time. At length Narvaez was sent for, and the King retired to his apartment. I forgot to say that, upon entering the palace, the consort was received with all the honours due to his rank, and the ministers and high dignitaries of the palace stood waiting for him on the great staircase, and conducted him to the door of the royal apartment.”

The *Gazette* of the 16th inst. publishes a Royal decree, stating that the Government, considering itself sufficiently strong to be tolerant, had directed that all pending prosecutions against the press instituted by the Crown officers should be quashed. Permission has been given to the Infante Don Francisco de Paula, and his daughter, the father and the sister of the King Consort, to return to Madrid. The Minister of Finance was undoing all that M. Salamanca did in the official arrangements of the department. In general, the changes made by the former Cabinets were being abolished, and things restored to their former footing. Among others, the gentlemen of the chamber who were suppressed are restored.

ITALY.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Tuscany, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince, made their solemn entry into Lucca on the 14th inst. The civil and military authorities, and the entire population, went out to meet them at some distance from the town. The Grand Duke caused 12,000*f.* to be distributed amongst the poor, and all the articles pawned at the Monte Pio for less than 4*f.* to be restored free to their owners.

The intelligence from Naples is extremely unsatisfactory. The King was still double-dealing, and consequently getting deeper into danger. The promises of an amnesty and of concessions to the public demands had not only not been carried into effect, but were universally considered as mere masks to cover designs of a contrary kind, or as hollow pledges given to

enable the King to get over that which he hoped was but a transitory crisis. The proof of this insincerity, and of the cruelty of the system in operation, is to be found in the numerous sanguinary and secret executions perpetrated daily. The consequences of this state of affairs was aggravated and widespread discontent, which was sure to produce new partial insurrections. "Should any event occur to make the lower classes suffer, and throw their weight into the scale of discontent," says our correspondent, "a revolution would be certain."

Letters from Rome of the 9th instant confirm the reports already given in the German papers, that the Pope, not satisfied with the evacuation of the city of Ferrara offered by Austria, and the restoration of the *status quo*, demands the evacuation and surrender of the *citadel* of Ferrara and the fortress of Commachio; both of which Austria has occupied since 1815. As a consideration on compliance with this demand, the Pope offers to cede to Austria all that part of the Duchy of Ferrara which lies on the left bank of the Po, and which would naturally belong to Lombardy. The Austrians still occupied Ferrara, nor was there any indication of an approaching evacuation of that city. No hope is entertained of an arrangement without the intervention of a third power.

There seems ground for believing that the King of Sardinia will continue his liberal course of policy. M. Thaen della Torre, of the Austrian party, having resigned the governorship of Turin, it was conferred upon M. Villamarina, late minister of war, who, it is said, accepted the office, on condition that the persons arrested during the recent manifestations should be immediately liberated; that liberty of the press be granted, and reforms introduced into the administration. King Charles Albert had adhered to those conditions. This intelligence had filled the people of Turin with joy.

Letters from Bologna of the 16th inst. state, that some rioting occurred at Ferrara on the 14th, and that the Austrians had fired on the people, without, however, wounding anybody. The inhabitants threatened to ring the tocsin, but the Cardinal Legate interfered, and having obtained the liberation of one of the citizens who had been arrested by the Austrian soldiers, tranquillity was restored.

SWITZERLAND.

MEETING OF THE DIET.—Letters from Berne of the 18th inst. report the first sitting of the Helvetic Diet. M. Furrer, the deputy for Zurich, proposed that two federal representatives be sent to each of the cantons of the League, that a proclamation be addressed to the people of those cantons, and that the committee appointed last session be directed to give instructions to the federal representatives. The deputies of the majority were extremely chary of words, confining themselves to the proposition, and observing that it was urgently necessary to adopt measures to restore the Confederacy. The deputies of the League, finding no respite for their respective cantons except in a dilatory measure, demanded that the proposition of Zurich be printed, and communicated to the deputations of the cantons whom it particularly interested. This motion encountered opposition; and the member for Argau, M. Frei Herose, observed that the delay granted by the adjournment of the Diet had been employed by Lucerne, and the other states of the Sonderbund, in making new armaments, and in circulating incendiary proclamations through the country, and that the same thing would occur if a new delay were accorded. The deputy of Basle-city endeavoured again to perform the part of a mediator, by moving the appointment of a committee to confer with the deputies of the Sonderbund, and hear their grievances. This motion, however, was only supported by two members. The proposition of Zurich was then carried by the ordinary majority of twelve states and two half-states. The assembly next proceeded to elect the federal representatives; but the deputies of the Sonderbund and Neufchâtel took no part in the discussion. All those deputies, with the exception of one, who is a Radical, are moderate Liberals.

The military measures adopted by Berne had rendered the League more circumspect; and the last accounts from Freiamt, the Catholic district of Argau, stated that the attempts made by the emissaries of Lucerne to induce its inhabitants to side with the League had completely failed.

The fourteen Federal commissioners appointed to confer with the cantonal Governments of the Sonderbund, were on the point of departure on the 21st. The instructions given to them were discussed in a secret committee of the 20th. The proclamation to be issued was prepared and adopted by the Diet on the 21st, on which day the Federal commissioners were to have left for the cantons to which they were respectively deputed. The proclamation calls upon the inhabitants of the seven cantons to obey it implicitly by dissolving their league, and (although it does not now specifically demand it) expelling the Jesuits. It was expected that about a fortnight would elapse before their return, and before the result of their mission would be known. In this interval the Diet was to complete the organisation of the Federal troops, and to settle the questions arising out of the seizure of the steamer by the Vaudois Government on the lake of Neuchâtel.

FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN INTERVENTION.—The *German Journal of Frankfort* says that it has good authority for stating that the three northern powers, co-operating with France, will intervene, if necessary, in the affairs of Switzerland. This intervention will be confined to Austria and France, and the other two powers will sanction it. The extreme case in which it will take place will be on an appeal to be made by the cantons of the Sonderbund. The powers pretend that such a measure is authorized by the act of the Congress of Vienna. The *Courrier Français* announces the departure of an extraordinary courier from Paris for Switzerland, with despatches for the French Chargé d'Affaires and fresh instructions, in case the Diet attacked the cantons of the Sonderbund. "We have been assured," adds the *Courrier*, "that, should that event be realized, M. Bois le Comte has been ordered to present a protest to the Vorort, to quit Switzerland immediately, and return to France. Similar instructions were forwarded

by M. de Metternich to Baron de Kaisersfeld, Minister of Austria in Switzerland."

The deputies of the Sonderbund evinced no symptom of yielding, with the exception of the canton of Zug, the deputy of which intimated his intention of proposing a compromise, on certain guarantees being given. The reports of the military movements in the cantons of the League were contradictory, and nothing was certain except some inspections and reviews, which had taken place in some of the cantons. The apprehensions of an immediate attack on Argau had proved groundless. That canton, as well as those of Zurich and Berne, had, however, taken every necessary precaution. The citizens of Fribourg who adhere to the federal government were emigrating from that canton in large numbers to Berne, whither the political prisoners had already for the most part escaped. The uneasiness at Berne was extreme.

The proclamation referred to above, conceived in a spirit of studied moderation, and expressed in the most conciliatory language, disclaims most emphatically any intention on the part of the Diet to encroach on the sovereignty of the cantons, to aim at any acquisition of power for the federal government beyond that conferred upon it by the pact, or to interfere in any manner with the freedom of conscience or the play of the religious and political institutions of the cantons respectively. Fourteen commissioners have been elected by the Diet, two to visit each of the seven cantons of the League, to make a last effort at pacification before recourse is had to armed force. These envoys are to take with them the proclamation, and to require the cantonal authorities to circulate it among the people, with the view of inducing them to reconsider their late decision. These commissioners are also instructed to use all means of persuasion with the cantonal governments, or with the *Landsgemeinde*, if the latter should be convened, to induce them to comply with the recommendations of the proclamation. The proclamation is mainly directed to demonstrate the illegality of the Sonderbund. The terms of the pact are quoted, and it is shown how entirely incompatible with this is any separate league of the cantons. The commissioners are directed to report the result of their mission with all practicable expedition to the Diet.

The debate of the Diet on the 20th, at which this proclamation and the instruction to the commissioners were adopted, proved that they could lead to no result. Indeed, it is apparent that the majority have not adopted those measures with any real expectation that they would be productive of any change in the resolutions of the primitive cantons. The real purpose of the proceeding is to put these cantons more palpably in the wrong in the eyes of the rest of Europe, by affording the most glaring evidence that nothing was neglected by the Diet which could lead to a good understanding with the cantons before resorting to armed force. The Catholic cantons see this, but, right or wrong, are resolved not to bring the proclamation of the Diet before the *Landsgemeinde*.

At the conclusion of the debate on the 20th the deputy of the canton of Zug made a proposition that the Diet should withdraw its decree against the Jesuits, and give the Catholic cantons certain guarantees, and that on such condition Zug would separate from the league and use its influence to obtain its dissolution. The proposition was formally put on the 21st, and seconded by one of the deputies from Basle. It was rejected without discussion.

M. Dufour, of Geneva, an officer of engineers, and a former *élève* of the Polytechnic School, at Paris, was appointed general-in-chief of the federal army. This officer is about sixty, and favourably known as the author of some works on fortification.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

CAPTURE OF MEXICO.

Two New York ships reached Liverpool on Friday—the "Oxford," which sailed on the 1st instant, and the "Sarah Sands," screw-steamer, which sailed on the 6th. The intelligence is important, hostilities having been renewed in Mexico, and the capital of that republic having been captured by General Scott's army. The accounts are very imperfect and confused; but we shall endeavour to select those which are most intelligible.

The beginning of the narrative is given in letters written at Mexico on the 9th of September, and quoted in an American paper published at Vera Cruz, the *Sun of Anahuac*:

These letters state, that the propositions made by Mr. Trist were rejected, or at least one portion of them; that hostilities had recommenced on the 8th, in the afternoon; that a battle had been fought on that evening by a few hundred men of General Scott's army and four of the picked regiments of the Mexican army, viz., the eleventh regiment of the line, the third and fourth regiments of light infantry, and one regiment of the national guards, all commanded by General Leon; that the enemy's forces had been badly used up, and that their loss exceeded 2,500.

The letters say that Mr. Trist's propositions were these:—that the citizens of the United States would not have anything to claim from Mexico for damages occasioned by this war; that the United States would have the privilege of establishing two factories in Upper California; and that the Mexican Government could, after that time (the time is not given in the despatch), if it chose, review this article of the treaty. This was not accepted.

Then Mr. Trist, unclenching himself of his official power, remarked to the Mexican Commissioners, that he thought it would be much better for Mexico to cede the whole of Upper California to the United States, for which that Government would certainly pay 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 dollars. This would probably have been agreed upon if the following article had met with the assent of the Mexicans—that the Texan boundary line should run along from the mouth of the Rio Grande, from the left side to the right side of the Rio Gila. But this last proposition was rejected: the Mexicans would not yield one inch of ground on the other side of the Nueces.

The Commissioner, Mr. Trist, then asked for forty-eight days to consider, as he said he was not authorised to accept such a proposition; but the Mexicans replied, that they would give but five days, and no more.

On the fifth day of the conference, the 7th instant, a letter was written by General Santa Anna to General Scott, accusing him of breaking the armistice on some trifling pretext [by intercepting supplies]. General Scott replied, making similar charges against Santa Anna.

Hostilities were at once renewed: General Herrera,

as commandant, called on the citizens to arm for fighting, and General Scott made a demonstration. On the 8th, General Scott attacked the Mill del Rey, or King's Mill, in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec, and according to the *Diario del Gobierno* and the *Boletín*, Mexican papers, his army was repulsed after a short conflict; in which he lost about four hundred in killed, and from six to seven hundred in wounded, and fell back upon Tacubaya. "It is certain," says the *Boletín*, "that the fire was more intense and brisk than at Churubusco. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of either side. Ours does not amount to 100 killed and 250 wounded. There are a few missing—nearly all not killed or wounded, retiring to Chapultepec. The enemy, according to the confession of an Irishman, who came over to us in the evening, carried off 400 dead and 600 or 700 wounded." According to other Mexican accounts, 300,000 dollars were captured by the victors.

General Scott now turned his force against the capital itself: we copy a Mexican letter printed in the *New York Sun*:

Seeing that the city would inevitably be attacked, General Santa Anna, during the actions, caused a number of trenches to be cut across the road leading to the city, which were flooded with water. On the morning of the 14th, before daylight, the enemy, with a part of his force, commenced his march upon the city. Our soldiers, posted behind the arches of the aqueducts, and several breastworks which had been hastily thrown up, annoyed him so severely, together with the trenches which he had to bridge over, that he did not arrive at the gates until late in the afternoon. Here he halted and attempted to bombard the city, which he did during the balance of the day, and the day following, doing immense damage. In some cases, whole blocks were destroyed, and a great number of men, women, and children, killed and wounded. The picture was awful. One deafening roar filled our ears, one cloud of smoke met our eyes, now and then mixed with flame, and amid it all we could hear the various shrieks of the wounded and dying. But the city bravely resisted the hundreds of flying shells. It hurled back defiance to the bloodthirsty Yankee, and convinced him that his bombs could not reduce the Mexican capital.

The enemy then changed his plan, and determined to enter the city, where we were prepared to meet him, having barricaded the streets with sand-bags, and provided, on the house-tops and at the windows, all who bear arms, to hurl missiles, stones, bricks, &c., on the heads of the enemy. [The account proceeds to describe how the invader encountered a desperate resistance, and how he obstinately advanced, cannonading the palace, the cathedral, and other buildings, with immense damage to the city and immense loss of life.] Seeing further resistance useless, our soldiers ceased firing, and on the 16th of September (sad day!) the enemy was in possession of the Mexican capital. Though we inflicted havoc and death upon the Yankees, we suffered greatly ourselves. Many were killed by the blowing up of the houses, many by the bombardment, but more by the confusion which prevailed in the city; and, altogether, we cannot count our killed, wounded, and missing, since the actions commenced yesterday, at less than four thousand; among whom are many women and children. The enemy confesses a loss of over one thousand: it is, no doubt, much greater.

A letter on the American side confirms this last statement:—"General Bravo was killed. Santa Anna was wounded, and has retired with his shattered forces to Guadalupe, about twenty miles from the city. The reports are that Scott lost from 1,000 to 1,700 men killed and wounded."

Paredes was reported to be in the State of Puebla with six thousand men, prepared to prevent reinforcements from reaching General Scott.

The commercial intelligence from New York describes the great caution forced upon the merchants and capitalists by the uncertain aspect of affairs on this side the Atlantic, and the increasing probability of the protraction of the Mexican war. The assets of the estate of Messrs. Prime, Ward, and Co. were expected to realize no more than 200,000 dollars, against 2,000,000 of liabilities. Exchange on London had advanced to nine or even ten premium. The "Sarah Sands" brought £40,000 in gold, and the "Henry Clay," which sailed on the same day, was to bring £200,000 more.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The extraordinary Indian express has arrived before it was expected, in consequence of the mail's being despatched from Bombay on the 11th instead of the 15th September. It having been ascertained that there would be no steamer ready to transport it, a small colonial vessel was engaged to supply the deficiency; and, in order to render the services of even this substitute available, it was found necessary to anticipate the regular period of departure by four days. One consequence is, that important correspondence is presumed to have been left behind. The accounts from Calcutta are to the 8th September.

The profound tranquillity at Lahore has been disturbed by the detection of an Anti-British plot, instigated by the Ranees; who has in consequence been removed from her palace and conveyed for safe custody to the fortress of Shaikhoopra. The first object of the plot was to put the Sirdar Teh Singh out of the way; and the hostile disposition of the Ranees was shown at a ceremony of installing the Sirdar on his elevation to the native peerage.

The King of Oude is said to be desirous of ceding his territory to the Company, in consideration of a suitable pension; and it was believed that the Governor-General would shortly proceed to Oude in order to conclude the necessary arrangements.

The Deccan was still in a state of confusion. The bank project had been arrested in its progress; and the pecuniary embarrassments of the Nizam's Government continued as great as ever.

Doomghur Singh was still at large; but his brother, Jowahir Singh, had been captured; and this had made the chief bandit more cautious in his proceedings.

According to the latest accounts, the Ex-King of Nepaul is comfortably settled at a place within half a dozen miles from the capital; and, it is said, is conspiring with his son, the reigning monarch, against the Prime Minister.

The commercial intelligence from Bombay records no material change in the state of the markets. The weather was exceedingly favourable for the growing crops.

From Hong-Kong there are accounts to the 25th of August. All remained quiet at Canton, though an uneasy feeling still existed in the minds of the residents.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

MADMOISELLE DELUZY.—The *Droit* states that nothing has yet been decided as to the course to be pursued with Mlle. Deluzy, but that it has reason to believe there is nothing in her correspondence with the late Duke de Praslin which can form the ground of a trial before the Court of Assize.

EARTHQUAKE IN FRANCE.—It appears by a letter from an inhabitant of Sierac, in the department of the Dordogne, that a pretty sharp shock of earthquake was felt there in the morning of the 15th.

The *Vapore* of Lucca informs us that on the publication of the decree of the Grand Duke of Tuscany abolishing the punishment of death, the people broke into the prison where the guillotine was kept, and having carried that instrument to the public square, set fire to it, while the bells of the town rang a merry peal.

The Paris *National* was seized on Thursday at its bureau, and at the post-office. That journal professes to be ignorant of the cause of this.

The *National* states, that the Minister of Commerce has commissioned MM. Beau, Monneret, and Contour, of the Faculty of Paris, to proceed to Moscow, Odessa, and Trebisond, to study the march of the cholera in those towns.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER AT BIRMINGHAM OF FOUR CHILDREN BY THEIR MOTHER.—Saturday, one of the most dreadful murders which has ever taken place in this country, was committed in Cheapside, Birmingham, under the following circumstances:—It appears that about six months ago a widow, named Ann Wilkes, opened a small shop in Cheapside, for the sale of cigars and small wares. She was a person of very agreeable manners, about forty years of age, and had evidently, in the early part of her life, moved in a respectable sphere. When her husband died she was left with four children, three boys and a girl. On Saturday it was remarked by the neighbours that the shutters were not taken down, as usual, in the morning. A Mr. Edwards, living close by, feeling very uneasy at this circumstance, determined, about eleven o'clock, to ascertain the cause why the place remained unopened. Having procured a ladder, he placed it against the window of the first-floor, which was unfastened, and entered the room. He found no person there; but being urged by the crowd outside to proceed further into the house, he did so, and advanced a few steps up a narrow dark staircase, at the top of which he beheld a horrifying sight. Mrs. Wilkes was lying in a pool of blood, and at her side lay her eldest child, both of their throats cut from ear to ear. On looking further into the room he discovered, by a glimmering light (for the room was darkened) the bodies of the three other children writhing in their blood. Terrified at the sight, he ran to the window, and cried out, "My God! they are all murdered." A police constable who was passing at the time, mounted the ladder and got into the room to the assistance of Mr. Edwards. Both proceeded to the spot where Mrs. Wilkes lay, and discovered that she was still breathing. They immediately turned their attention to her, raised her up, and with the assistance of Mr. Archer, surgeon, Digbeth, bandaged the wound. After recovering a little she made many attempts to take off the bandage, but was prevented from doing so, and in a short time was removed in a cart to the Queen's Hospital. It was found that the injuries which she had sustained were of a very serious character, and although none of the principal arteries had been cut, yet the windpipe was divided in such a manner as to leave it exceedingly doubtful whether the unfortunate woman will recover. The life of the four children was totally extinct. Their names are—John Henry Wilkes, aged 12; Mary Jane Wilkes, aged 8; William Charles Wilkes, aged 6; and Frederick George Wilkes, aged 4. An inquest was commenced on Monday, on the bodies of the deceased, but nothing has transpired to throw any light upon the cause of the murders. The unhappy woman still survives, but it is understood that she has made a full confession to the Rev. J. C. Miller that she was the perpetrator of the murders.

THE MIRFIELD MURDERS.—More than five months have now elapsed since the barbarous outrages at Mirfield, when the unfortunate Jas. Wraith, Ann Wraith, his wife, and their servant girl, Caroline Ellis, fell a sacrifice to the ruthless hand of the assassin. Still we believe that the whole affair is yet involved in mystery, so far as discovering other individuals connected with the deed, beyond the suspected Michael M'Cabe and Patrick Reid, the two prisoners now in York Castle. Previous to the trial of the prisoners at last York assizes, it was well-known that a regular organised system of collecting contributions for the purpose of defraying the legal costs of defence, existed in Huddersfield amongst the Irish, and we are again assured that the same practice is now carried on for the same purpose.—*Leeds Mercury*.

PAUPERISM IN MARYLEBONE.—The parochial Committee of the Ratepayers of Marylebone met on Wednesday, to concert measures for averting the increase of pauperism in the parish. The Directors and Guardians of the Poor have undertaken to furnish nominal lists of all persons receiving out-door relief; and the parishioners, by means of committees in the different districts, will carefully scrutinize the right of the different recipients, so as to expose cases of deception, of which there are understood to be many.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.—Mr. Gray, the Rector of Haslingden, and a Magistrate, has committed suicide, by cutting his throat, while in bed at mid-day. He had previously read prayers in his church, and baptised several children.

WHILE FOUR LABOURERS were raising an iron beam by a crane in the Ardwick Foundry at Manchester, the suspending chain snapped, and the beam was dashed upon the men: all were horribly mangled; one died soon after, and the condition of the others was considered hopeless.

THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—These docks and the important works connected with them, are now about to be completed at Government expense. On condition of the piece of land on the north side of the entrance to the great float being recovered to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, they engage to pay £44,000 to complete the sea wall, and to advance £150,000 more for the purpose of finishing the great float and embankments. The commissioners have accepted the conditions.

CONFIRMATION AT RYDE.—This morning, Oct. 16th, 1847, the solemn and holy act of confirmation was performed upon upwards of 600 persons at St. Thomas's Church, Ryde, by the Bishop of Winchester. Such is a paragraph in a local paper, on which I have a remark or two to make. After the ceremony of laying on of hands, the Bishop delivered an exhortation, and addressed them as Christians, and told them the greatest and most important act of their lives was when they were brought to the baptismal font by their parents, when they were regenerated and made children of God, and he doubted not that every individual one present came with the determination to again renew the solemn covenant. But on what does the Bishop ground his belief? Is it on the simple fact that they are come to be confirmed? Did he think they could possibly have no other motive to induce them to do so? Amongst those present were every grade of society and every grade of character, from the very lowest on the scale of morality; even prostitutes were there, were said to have received the Holy Ghost, and were addressed as Christians. Amongst the ministers officiating might be seen the Rev. P. Hewitt, who does not admit schismatrical corpses into his churchyard at Binstead; also the Rev. D. J. Heath, of Brading, who performs miracles of healing, and affirms that mesmerism is the biblical method of healing by laying on of hands.—*From a Correspondent*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 27.

THE MONETARY PRESSURE.

EFFECT OF THE RELIEF MEASURE UPON THE COUNTRY.—The best proof of the effect of the suspension of the Act will be found in the reports from the several important commercial districts of the kingdom. In all of them immediate relief had been experienced; and it will be observed from our quotations of the funds, that the improvement in the City is very decided. It is true, that after the close of the market a decline took place from the higher quotations of the day; but this was an operation that might be confidently expected, in consequence of parties realizing in ordinary course after such an extraordinary rise in prices. We understand that the applications at the Bank to-day for advances have been very few, and the total amount asked for, particularly on loan, was remarkably small. Some curious instances of the effect of returning confidence, in bringing out the money that had been hoarded, have been mentioned. In one case, a large amount of money which had been withdrawn from one of the banks "for a special purpose," was returned to-day in the identical notes which had been given to the party some weeks back!—*City Article in the Morning Chronicle*.

Advices from Manchester, report the failure of Messrs. Fairbridge and Co., in the East India trade, and of Mr. Lambert, a firm engaged in the home trade. Neither of them are at all important. From Manchester it is said:—"Our Exchange has been in a complete commotion this morning by the news that Government has at last interfered to assist the commercial classes in the present emergency. As it regards the effect it is likely to produce, opinions are varied; but the general aspect of things, up to the moment of writing, must be deemed as favourable, though few, if any, heavy sales in cloth or yarns have been reported. It is understood that extensive orders are in town from all parts of the world."

On the Liverpool 'Change, and at all the places of commercial resort, less anxiety was apparent, and up to the close of business more freedom was exercised in commercial transactions generally. The proposed measure of calling a public meeting at Liverpool has been abandoned.

THE EDINBURGH HEBREW CHAIR.—We learn that an opinion has just been obtained from the Lord Advocate and Mr. Inglis, and that it is decidedly in favour of the right of the Council to proceed with the induction of Mr. Macdouall, as Professor of Hebrew, although he is not connected with the Established Church. A meeting of the Council is to be held, to consider that opinion, and act accordingly.—*Glasgow Herald*

INQUEST ON THE FOUR MURDERED CHILDREN AT BIRMINGHAM.—The inquest on the bodies of the four children, who on Saturday morning were murdered by their mother, terminated about ten o'clock on Monday evening, by the jury returning a verdict of "Wilful murder." It was shown that on the evening before the tragical event the woman had been in a perfectly sane state of mind; but that she had been shortly before heard to declare that sooner than be a burden on the parish she would "do for both herself and her children." There seems little doubt that it was this dread of destitution which led her to commit the deed. Since her admission to the Queen's Hospital, she has exhibited no traces of insanity whatever. On the contrary, all the inquiries she makes and directions she gives are characterized by perfect coherency. It is not, however, expected that she will survive. She was not in absolute want, as by her directions a search was made under a pillow in her bed, and 12s. 3d. found.

SUICIDE OF PROFESSOR M'CULLAGH.—A great sensation was created in Dublin, on Monday morning, by the announcement that Professor M'Cullagh, one of the unsuccessful candidates at the late election for the representation of the University, and a scholar of rare and varied acquirements, had committed suicide at his chambers in the College in the course of Sunday night. At two o'clock Dr. Kirwan, one of the city coroner's, proceeded to hold an inquest upon the body, which was lying in the bed occupied by the deceased in his rooms in the College. The following evidence

was given by Dr. Stokes, one of his most intimate friends:—

As far as I could ascertain about this depression, it was that his manner had excited suspicion that he was not right in his mind, and that this would get abroad and damage his character and prospects. I assured him that his illness arose from physical causes, and that his depression was merely the result of those causes; he said that medical men might think as I did, but that others would misinterpret it into mental illness. There was nothing extraordinary in his state; the only thing unusual in his case was that he had improved so much and then relapsed. I think that his former hallucination returned stronger than it had been. Upon the Thursday he said to me, "My servant thinks me very ill, and she watches me." Upon one occasion he went to the door and shut it, and said that she was listening. I think his disease was melancholia, arising from dyspepsia, which originated from over application of mind to a difficult mathematical problem, while he neglected his bowels and was drinking strong tea.

The Jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that Professor James M'Cullagh died of wounds inflicted upon himself while labouring under temporary insanity."

THE TENANT-RIGHT MEETING FOR THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD took place at Kilmacthomas on Saturday. It was attended by from 4,000 to 5,000 of the farmer and labouring classes, and a few landholders, but the number of the latter class present was very limited, there being not more than three or four persons on the platform who could be included in such a category, and their properties were not of very considerable extent. There was a large force of military on the ground. The principal speakers were Sir H. W. Barron, Messrs. Meagher, M. P., J. O'Connell, M.P., Keatinge, M.P., the Mayor of Waterford, &c. The resolutions passed were very moderate in tone; the last to this effect:—

That this meeting do petition the Legislature to establish by statute the custom of tenant-right, not only in the north, but throughout the rest of Ireland, and that the said petition shall respectfully, but urgently, press for immediate legislation, establishing this all-important right.

They could not, however, do without lugging in the question of repeal. An address was then presented to Mr. John O'Connell, "as the leader of the Irish people," accompanied by a subscription of £60 to the funds of the Repeal Association from Carrick.

AT THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION on Monday, Mr. J. O'Connell felt "high pride," "exalted honour," and "entrancing pleasure," in moving the insertion of the Pope's letter relative to the new colleges in the minutes, and moved that a special meeting be held on Thursday, to pass resolutions of thanks for his decision. Rent, £95.

DINNER TO CELEBRATE THE RETURN OF RADICAL MEMBERS.—A dinner took place on Monday evening at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, for the above purpose. The attendance was less numerous than might have been expected, about 120 persons being present; covers were laid for 250. The only member of Parliament present was Mr. F. O'Connor. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. Dixon, of Manchester. After dinner the public were admitted at a reduced charge, and the large room was then densely crowded. Letters were read from Mr. G. Thompson, M.P.; Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.; Mr. Muntz, M.P.; Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P.; Dr. Bowring, M.P.; Sir B. Hall, M.P.; Mr. S. Crawford, M.P.; Mr. J. Walter, M.P.; Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P.; Mr. R. Osborne, M.P.; Mr. C. Piereson, M.P.; Col. Thompson, M.P., and several others who had been invited, expressing regret at their inability to attend. The chairman said that seventeen of the newly-elected members were pledged, at least on the hustings, to the principles of the People's Charter, but the people must not on that account relax their exertions. Dr. Epps proposed, as the first sentiment—

The People; the only power whose will can be morally binding at law. May their sovereignty be speedily established and universally recognised as the legitimate basis of equitable government.

[Cheers.] The last election, he observed, had brought out more of the feelings of the people than any election since the time of Cromwell. The people were now taught to fight for a principle rather than for the names of Whig and Tory [hear, hear]. He rejoiced that the men who formerly held violent language had now learnt wisdom; for the peaceable expression of the national will was sure to secure its fulfilment.

He would advise the working men to take the Charter, by whatever name it might be called [applause, and cries of "No, never!"] The working men had been taught by noisy people to speak against the middle classes, who were the means by which the people had to obtain all their rights ["No, no," and great disapprobation].

It was all stuff to talk against the middle classes. Which of them would not be amongst the middle classes if they could? Let the middle and working classes, each laying aside their prejudices, unite in their exertions, and nothing could resist them [applause].

The remaining principal speakers were Mr. W. P. Roberts, M.P., M'Grath, Mr. O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. Julian Harvey. Mr. Roberts expressed his surprise at so many members of Parliament having excused themselves from attending, and said that he suspected that many of them were already ashamed of the ladder by which they had climbed into Parliament. By absenting themselves they had acted a dishonest and dishonourable part [cheers].

Mr. O'Connor expressed the same views. He abused the press—lauded his land-scheme—said he considered himself to represent the genuine feeling of nineteen-twentieths of the working-classes—assured them that chartism should go on and prosper [applause]—and altogether made a speech, which will stand a fair comparison with any of the usual Conciliation-hall orations. The *Times* of this morning makes merry with the unsuccessful festival.

The "Henry Clay," packet ship, arrived at Liverpool yesterday. She brought no specie, and has accomplished the run in sixteen days. The political news is unimportant, no later arrival having been reported from Mexico. A rumour, however, appears in the journals, which states that Santa Anna had suffered the amputation of his wounded arm—a catastrophe which leaves him but one leg and one arm out of the grave. Mr. Trist was to be recalled. Several thousand troops assembled in the south were shortly to be embarked for Mexico at New Orleans.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON.—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27. There is not much doing on our market to-day, but every article is held firmly at Monday's prices. The supply of foreign wheat this week is very good, but short of English, as also of other grain.

The arrivals this week are—English Wheat 1,230 qrs., foreign 21,900 qrs.; English Barley 510 qrs., foreign 3,100 qrs.; English Oats 460 qrs., Irish 1,760 qrs., foreign 2,820 qrs.; English Flour 340 sacks, foreign 2,700 barrels.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1847.

SUMMARY.

FRIGHTENED by the menacing aspect of the commercial credit of the country, ministers have been compelled to contradict their declaration that nothing could be done, by doing something. Within less than one week after Lord John Russell had told the Liverpool deputation that "he could hold out no hope that Government could interfere in such a way as to allay the public apprehension, restore confidence, and relieve individuals from pressure," he sends word to the Governor of the Bank of England that her Majesty's Government have decided to suspend the Bank Act of 1844, and to allow of an increased issue of notes to meet the demands of trade! A more extraordinary instance of the want of foresight or incapacity on the part of the rulers of a great commercial nation, we do not recollect to have met with in the whole compass of history. What confidence can be placed in statesmen who can thus trifl with the well-being of the mercantile community? Ministers, no doubt, acted according to the best of their judgment. But that does not save them from the charge of ignorance of the severity of the crisis, or of inability to perceive its consequences. The relief which was granted on Monday night, ought to have been sanctioned a week or a fortnight since, and would thus have prevented the incurable disasters that have fallen upon first one and then another victim of the panic. A far-seeing statesman would not have left the commercial world to be hurried to the very brink of ruin before he held out a helping hand. It is just possible, however, that a feeling of pride may, at least as far as the Chancellor of the Exchequer is concerned, have prevented the earlier adoption of measures of relief. It appears that Sir R. Peel's Bank Bill of 1844 originally contained a clause permitting the issue of additional notes to the extent of two millions, with the sanction of the Government, on such emergencies as the present. This clause was expunged, chiefly through the vigorous opposition of Sir Charles Wood, who was the foremost to tell the gentlemen who waited upon Ministers, praying for the adoption of some measure of relief, that any further expansion of the circulation was contrary to law. This little fact tells its own tale. The interference of Government had, however, come to be a question, not of favour, but of necessity. During the last week the panic increased daily in intensity. Every day brought news of the suspension of fresh banks, and the failure of solvent houses. In the city, and in the daily journals, the incapacity and obstinacy of the Whigs became a topic of free discussion and complaint, not only amongst tradesmen and merchants, but amongst bankers, and the heads of the leading commercial firms. On Friday, Lord John Russell's reputation amongst his constituents was at zero. On the evening of the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer appears to have had an interview with the late Premier; on the following morning, a deputation of London bankers, who waited upon Ministers, were led to expect some measure of relief, and on Monday morning, the instructions (contained in another column), were sent to the Bank of England, made public, and diffused joy and confidence throughout the metropolis.

Elsewhere we have given the opinions of some of the morning papers upon the scheme. Differing as they do as to its ultimate result, all come to the conclusion that the Bank Act of 1844 is at an end. "It is abundantly certain," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "that no profusion of casuistry, and no diligence of special pleading, can call back the departed vitality." The whole subject will, therefore, be re-opened in the Legislature, and although we can scarcely expect the adoption of a system of currency which will meet the requirements of the times, we may at least indulge the expectation of a considerable approximation to it. The country is too much alive to the subject now, to permit it to be settled without care. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to find that the relief measure is working beneficially. On Monday the funds rose 2½ per cent., and a much better feeling prevailed. The returning confidence was still further apparent yesterday. With the revival of public credit, money hoarded by banks and capitalists will be released, and gradually find its way into the market to revive the famine-stricken merchant marine, the enterprise of the nation.

The British Anti-state-church Association have not

much reason to regret their exclusion from Exeter-hall. The meeting at the London Tavern, on Thursday night, of which a full report is given elsewhere, was in every respect a gratifying demonstration. Whether we regard the numbers present—the comprehensive programme for the winter's campaign announced by the Chairman—the large proportion of new faces, in many instances of persons of wealth, station, and influence, that were visible on the platform—the confident tone of the speakers—or the fact that, for the first time, with one exception, the meetings of this body have been thought worthy of notice, by the daily press—we see in them all a pleasing indication of the progress of the great principle on which the society is based, and a favourable omen of the future success of the agitation. If the new Parliament is not convened before the ordinary period, we hope and believe that the wide discussion of the question through the agency of the various deputations which are to visit some of the principal districts in the country, will have created an amount of public opinion against ecclesiastical establishments, which, coupled with the experience of the last election, will convince members of Parliament, whether members of the Government or not, that the country is not only averse to any extension of state-churchism, but is seriously disposed to do away with the existing specimens of it.

The Pope has, it appears, condemned, in the most unqualified terms, the new provincial colleges about to be established in Ireland, in accordance with the Act passed by the Government of Sir R. Peel. This is a serious blow to this quack expedient for restoring confidence in Ireland; nor is it likely that Government will venture to modify it so far as to make it acceptable to the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy. In fact, looking at the present condition of that country, and its unlimited demands upon the imperial resources, it appears to us by no means improbable, that the Whig Government will allow their predecessors' scheme to remain *in nubibus*, unless it should happen that the hungry claimants for the patronage which it creates are too clamorous to be disregarded.

The reform movement in France seems to be gradually acquiring consistency in spite of the hostility of the Court and Government. Agitation, limited as it has been, has brought into prominence truths and principles which are not frequently brought under the notice of Frenchmen. It is not a little pleasant to observe, that the more the intelligent reformers of France set their hearts upon internal improvement, the excitement of foreign politics, and the glory of "La belle France," are less cared for. The Anglo-phobia is likely to be followed by a mania less agreeable and profitable to the dynasty of the unreclaimable Bourbon—not of *sans-culottism*, or the destruction of monarchy, or any other mad scheme which carries within it the seeds of its own destruction, lent a steady and earnest demand for political, ecclesiastical, and social reform—improving, not destroying, the existing institutions of the country. The "Declaration of Principles," the heads of which are given elsewhere, put forth by Mr. Lamartine for the guidance of the French people, is a remarkable sign of the times. His creed, in most respects, comes up to that of the thorough Radical in this country. Many of his notions are Utopian enough, and seem more allied to the poet's phrenzy than to the sober conclusions of the politician; but the promulgation of these views will help to quicken thought, stimulate discussion, and ripen the public mind for further freedom.

Should General Scott, and the other chiefs of the American forces, manage to escape from the dangers with which they are encompassed in Mexico, which seems somewhat doubtful, we may hope for a tolerably speedy termination of this disgraceful war. We draw this inference from a remarkable speech made by Mr. Webster—the Massachusetts candidate for the next presidency. In that address he vigorously denounces the war—advises that an effort be made in Congress to stop the supplies, unless President Polk can show that the war is prosecuted for no purpose of acquisition or dominion—announces the certainty of a Whig majority in the House of Representatives—and mentions terms on which his party would make peace, which are nearly identical with those offered by Santa Anna to Mr. Trist, and refused by that envoy. Ambitious Mr. Polk will, we imagine, obtain his deserts before the war is over.

THE CRISIS—ITS LESSONS.

WE are still unable to exhibit the probable phases through which the money crisis has to pass. Before attempting, however, to describe what in our judgment are the true principles upon which exchanges should be conducted between men and nations, we deem it salutary to listen to some of the instructions, economical, political, and moral, impressed upon us by the present gloomy position of affairs. We are not now about to theorize, but to observe. Our object is not to prescribe, but to attend to the most obvious truths set before us. Here are things taught us by the straitened condition of the country, to which it may be well for us to give heed. The distress, sharp as may be its accent, has an instructive tale to tell. Let us quietly hear it out, and we shall be the better prepared for more practical conclusions hereafter.

We have no faith, then, in what seems to have gained for itself a wide belief in this country, that alternations of restless speculation and of monetary convulsion are to be regarded as normal results—that is, as results springing out of the very nature of things. We know very well, and we have no desire

to conceal from ourselves, or from our readers, the selfish tendencies of human nature. We are well aware that commercial enterprise, which, in less dignified terms, is passion for gain, is often fated, like—

"Vaulting ambition,
T' o'erleap itself, and fall on t' other s.d."

But we have no idea that society is destined to make its way forwards by a series of shocks and spasms such as bid fair to rend its very frame to pieces. Surely, there must be the presence of something artificial—the intrusion of some spontaneously explosive element, in a commonwealth, when its advances towards prosperity are never equally made, and when it rapidly and perpetually passes between the two extremes of a mania and a crisis. It is vain to point out to us, in explanation of such a phenomenon, the laws by which the human heart is commonly actuated. It is vain to tell us that greediness on the large scale as well as on the small, entails corresponding penalties. We admit the truth of the observation, but cannot perceive how it will fully account for what it is adduced to throw light upon. This saltatory method of going forward is not the method by which nations have uniformly attained to eminence and wealth. Great Britain, for a series of years past, has resembled a person moving towards a given point with his feet tied together. She has never walked, but leapt, and a succession of two or three leaps has been sufficient to throw her off her balance, and lay her sprawling on the earth. There must be something artificial, and conventional, consequently alterable, in the arrangements by which this inconvenience happens, or social nature, and the conditions by which it is governed, have been strangely overturned in modern times.

The conviction gendered in our mind by trains of reflection akin to the above, is greatly corroborated by a glance at the actual position of things, at the present moment. The *Times* has been writing article upon article to prove that, as a nation, we are poor—that a concurrence of unhappy causes has eaten up a considerable proportion of our available resources—and that we have, in fact, undertaken to do immensely more than it is possible for us to compass. The idea is preposterous. We are wanting, not in the materials of solid wealth, but merely in the facilities for an easy effectuation of its exchange. We have an immense amount of realized property, or, in other words, labour condensed into such shapes as the wants of humanity, and, perhaps, its tastes most require. We have an industrious population ready to bestow their labour wherever needed. We have in abundance the physical materials needful as the basis upon which industry may build up its valuable results. We have skill, science, and all the moral requisites for the useful direction of these elements of national progress. We have food this year in sufficient plenty, if fairly distributed, for the sustenance of all hands. How, then, can we be poor? All that is real, we possess; that of which we are deficient, is, after all, only nominal. If every ounce of gold in the world were destroyed to-morrow, our country would be involved in no necessity accounting for the present distress. The confusion that now reigns is just that kind of confusion we might expect to prevail, where a great expansion of trade takes place, but where, in consequence of a fear of the plague, every transaction must be conducted in the most inconvenient way possible, and, consequently, the temptation is presented, to scramble with a kind of cut-throat energy of competition, for possession of the few facilities of exchange at hand. If, for example, every piece of money coined, used as the medium of exchange between one merchant and another, were obliged to be passed from hand to hand through one and the same basin of purification, there would of course be a rush and a squeeze to get near to the basin, whenever a brisk interchange of commodities was to be effected. It might be that the persons possessed of large stores of an article in demand would be accounted poor, and, perhaps, exposed to ruin, because, from some chance or other, unable to get full command of the basin: it might be, too, that by-standers would reason out, with great propriety, the causes which had conducted to bring about an unnatural competition for the use of the basin, and might suggest arrangements for lessening the pressure on every side. To common sense, however, the first question that occurs is, whether the basin, as the *one medium for the passage of money between hand and hand is matter of necessity*: or whether the commercial engagements of that country must needs be confined within limits compatible with so arbitrary and apparently unreasonable a restriction.

The preceding thought, whether correct or not, draws after it another—the inconveniences which are so justly shown by the *Times* and other papers, to be inseparable from a large expansion of national engagements under the present system, and the inconsistencies of the system itself; and it is well that they manifest themselves. One is glad at every fresh instance which turns up illustrative of the law of Providence, that monopoly, sooner or later, produces misery. Faith in the inevitable regularity of moral causes and effects would be staggered by the discovery of any single direction in which the exclusive enjoyment of a privilege by the few was productive of uniform advantage to the many. The present monetary system is founded upon principles of monopoly, and is governed by the spirit of monopoly. Those most earnest in the maintenance of it are reaping the benefits of monopoly, and the masses, as usual, are suffering the hardest and most distressing evils which monopoly

produces. Whether our currency is to be metallic, or convertible paper, whether the issue of our legal-tender "promises to pay" is to be governed by the influx and efflux of gold, or by the average value of food and of labour, we cannot regard the money affairs of the country as resting upon a sound and just basis, so long as they offer special advantages to any one class or section of the community. We have got rid of the unrighteous domination of landlordism, there is even more reason for delivering ourselves from the grasp of a legalized money power whose temple is the Exchange.

One more thought, and we have done. The present crisis shows the vast importance, in all matters affecting the social welfare, of conforming national arrangements to simple principles, and of studying each one for himself the laws to which all social proceedings must eventually adapt themselves. What widespread misery has again and again sprung out of causes which a single glance is sufficient to convince us are purely artificial! What necessity is there for watchfulness, on the part of every citizen, to detect the first deviations from sound political morality! and what persevering thought to clear away the haze in which the selfishness of legislation in days gone by has so thickly enwrapped us! It is well, since apparently trivial causes may lead on to such important results, that every man who has a thought should be encouraged to contribute it to some common centre. "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety;" and when the sufferings which we endure are inflicted upon us as the result of our own mistakes, we are the more likely to bear them with patience, and to surrender the cause of them with promptitude.

SWITZERLAND.

The angry dispute between the Federal Diet and the Leagued Catholic cantons of the Swiss republic, is just now exciting much interest, both in this country and in France. If we are to rely upon present appearances, a hostile collision between the opposing parties would appear to be inevitable. The cantons of the Sonderbund, it is true, form the minority in numbers, wealth, and intelligence. They have been outvoted in the Federal Diet; but they refuse to obey the decisions of that power, and, encouraged by the promises of aid from France and Austria, are preparing, by armed resistance, to oppose its mandates. With the probability of a civil war breaking out, ere long, in the Confederation—with the almost equal certainty of the intervention of the above powers on behalf of the Sonderbund—it is a matter of some moment to gain a clear insight into the real merits of the dispute, and endeavour to ascertain on which side the right is to be found.

The objects sought by the Liberals of Switzerland, who now exercise the supreme power, are the dissolution of the Sonderbund, the expulsion of the Jesuits from the Catholic cantons, and the revision of the pact.

That the existence of this armed League is contrary to the constitution of the country does not admit of a doubt. The Federal pact declares, that "the cantons cannot form among themselves bonds prejudicial to the nation, nor to the rights of the other cantons;" and, in July last, the Diet decided that the Sonderbund was a "prejudicial" alliance, declared it illegal, and required its dissolution. The separate cantons are, therefore, clearly acting contrary to the constitution in maintaining their armed League in opposition to the command of the Diet. "But," say the Catholic cantons, "we are only following a precedent. The *corps franc*, raised to invade our liberties, was not a legal body; but it was allowed to be organized, without the sanction of the Diet, in the Radical cantons." To this it is replied:—"The expedition of these armed troops could not be prevented by the supreme authority; but they, at all events, were dissolved at the command of the Diet, and are now no longer in existence." But the Sonderbund bid defiance to the Federal authority, and receive money and arms from Austria to resist their decisions.

The question with regard to the Jesuits is somewhat more complicated. In this matter Lucerne, the chief of the leagued states, stands on her cantonal rights. "Surely," says the *Times*, in singular unison with the *Journal des Débuts*, Louis Philippe's organ, "Lucerne has a right to manage her own internal affairs, to choose whom she pleases for her magistrates and her schoolmasters." True—but there is this preliminary question to be dealt with. Lucerne being, like Zurich and Berne, one of the three Vororts, charged by turns with the supreme executive powers of the Confederation, it follows necessarily that the supreme authorities of the canton, chosen by the inhabitants of that canton alone, become the supreme authorities of the Confederation. Her turn comes in 1847-8, and hereafter again every fifth and sixth year. In the Catholic cantons, but especially in Lucerne, the Jesuits are paramount. The peasantry, in whose hands the election of the local Government is placed, are their willing and obsequious tools. Since the Jesuits have obtained power no free expression of opinion on the party has been permitted; the influential adherents of liberal opinions have been expatriated or intimidated—and the Liberal papers published in other cantons systematically refused admittance. Lucerne, and, to a considerable extent, the other Catholic cantons, are governed by a clerocracy, the strenuous opponents of freedom and reform. The absolute master of the canton is now Father Roh, a leading member of the Jesuit fraternity. Such is the government under which the whole Confederation is

likely, if they submit to it, soon to be placed. The great majority of Protestants inhabiting the other cantons now say, "Shall we be governed by the Jesuits? Shall they have the right to call out the Federal troops at a moment's notice? Shall they act in the name of the Diet during the long intervals when it is not sitting? Shall they represent Switzerland to the foreign powers? It is impossible." Are they not justified in refusing to submit to the domination of these intriguers—of the members of an organized society, notorious, for centuries past, for their ambition, deceit, and want of principle? "No," say Austria, France, and the *Times* newspaper. "Yes," say the friends of freedom and progression throughout Europe. The Liberal candidates, however, proposed a compromise. Provided the Sonderbund were dissolved they were willing to leave every Catholic canton to use its own discretion in employing the Jesuits in their local government, only they would not have them invested with the supreme authority over the Confederation. As, however, the Sonderbund, that is, the Jesuits, have declared beforehand their resolution to accept of no compromise, vigorous measures only are to be expected.

The third question—the revision of the pact—manifestly arises out of the other two. The Liberal cantons wish to set aside this clumsy contrivance of making first one and then the other member of the Confederation the centre of supreme authority—to abolish the separate cantonal sovereignty—and to establish one uniform government and one head. Of course this is opposed by the leagued Catholic cantons. Could we get at the real facts of the case, we should doubtless find that this is the great object of French and Austrian intrigues. "Switzerland," these powers in effect say, "shall not be an united state, to become the agent of innovation, and a centre from which revolutionary doctrines shall be spread over the neighbouring states."

Such appears to us in brief the real merits of the dispute. The contest is one which will be viewed with deep interest by the friends of freedom in this country. "The main antithesis," says Mr. Grote, in the last of an able and elaborate series of letters which have appeared in the *Spectator* on the subject, "is between *lay-power* and *priest-power*, each working through democratical forms." He might have gone further, and have stated that, to some extent, was involved in this dispute, the question of the interference of the civil power in matters of religion. The Swiss Diet is now sitting, and notwithstanding the moderation of the majority, a civil war appears imminent. Perhaps, however, the conciliatory measures of the Diet, or the approach of winter, or the mediation of a third party, may postpone, if it does not altogether prevent, the effusion of blood. We trust it may be so.

CAPTURE OF MEXICO.

If the latest news from America can be depended upon, General Scott, after a desperate struggle, has captured the city of Mexico. We shall not attempt to strike a balance of probabilities as to the competency of the American General to maintain his new position; neither shall we venture to determine who is to blame in the abrupt termination of the armistice. These matters may, indeed, hasten or retard the issues of this unhappy conflict, but they very slightly affect those general considerations upon which the war was commenced, and has hitherto been prosecuted.

All aggressive war, at least, we repudiate. But even upon the supposition that an appeal to arms may be as just and wise as it is unrighteous and foolish, it would not affect our judgment in the present instance. For, it cannot be pretended that this contest was commenced as a *dernier resort* to sustain national honour, or secure public safety. Equally ridiculous would it be to view it in the light of a question of mere territory, or retaliation. Brother Jonathan may assume airs to this effect, but the pretext is too flimsy to impose upon any but the interested or the ignorant.

This is essentially a POLK war. At its root the question of slavery lies coiled up. It seeks the extension of slave states in the south, to overcome the free states of the north. It is America as it is, *versus* America as it ought to be. It is a last, but happily a blundering, move to perpetuate the great blot upon the world's greatest republic. This we deem to be its ultimate purport. Doubtless other important and collateral questions are involved in this struggle, but it is this which gives shape and hue to the whole affair.

With these views, we should not mourn were our brother across the Atlantic to be seized with such a slight political spasm as may defeat his object. Verily there is bulk enough about him already, and this foolish and wicked attempt to increase it may possibly induce such apoplectic symptoms as may frighten him into political sobriety or teetotalism.

In a word, although wishing the war at an end, we trust it may so terminate as to serve the great cause of freedom. But if in this contest there be a triumph of Polkism, the abolition party will be defeated, and a new rivet will be added to the manacle of the slave.

MR. ALBANY FONBLANQUE, proprietor and editor of the *Examiner* newspaper, is to succeed Mr. Porter in the Statistical department of the Board of Trade.

END OF THE LONG VACATION.—On Sunday, the Long Vacation, properly so now called, terminated.

THE MINISTERIAL MEASURE OF RELIEF.

The daily papers of yesterday publish the following letter addressed to the Governor of the Bank of England by the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

Downing-street, October 25, 1847.

Gentlemen,—Her Majesty's Government have seen, with the deepest regret, the pressure which has existed for some weeks upon the commercial interests of the country, and that this pressure has been aggravated by a want of that confidence which is necessary for carrying on the ordinary dealings of trade.

They have been in hopes that the check given to transactions of a speculative character, the transfer of capital from other countries, the influx of bullion, and the feeling which a knowledge of these circumstances might have been expected to produce, would have removed the prevailing distrust.

They were encouraged in this expectation by the speedy cessation of a similar state of feeling in the month of April last.

These hopes have, however, been disappointed, and her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when they ought to attempt, by some extraordinary and temporary measure, to restore confidence to the mercantile and manufacturing community.

For this purpose they recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England, in the present emergency, to enlarge the amount of their discounts and advances, upon approved security; but that, in order to retain this operation within reasonable limits, a high rate of interest be charged. In present circumstances they would suggest that the rate of interest should not be less than eight per cent.

If this course should lead to any infringement of the existing law, her Majesty's Government will be prepared to propose to Parliament, on its meeting, a Bill of Indemnity.

They will rely upon the discretion of the Directors to reduce as soon as possible the amount of their notes, if any extraordinary issues should take place, within the limits prescribed by law.

Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that any extra profit derived from this measure should be carried to the account of the public, but the precise mode of doing so must be left to future arrangement.

Her Majesty's Government are not insensible of the evil of any departure from the law which has placed the currency of this country upon a sound basis; but they feel confident that, in the present circumstances, the measure which they have proposed may be safely adopted; and that, at the same time, the main provisions of that law and the vital principle of preserving the convertibility of the bank-note may be firmly maintained.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servants,
J. RUSSELL,
CHARLES WOOD.

The Governor and Deputy-Governor
of the Bank of England.

Upon the receipt of this letter on Monday morning, the Directors of the Bank of England met and passed the following resolutions:—

Resolved—1. That this Court do accede to the recommendation contained in the letter from the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, dated this day, and addressed to the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, which has just been read.

2. That the minimum rate of discount on bills not having more than ninety-five days to run be 8 per cent.

3. That advances be made on Bills of Exchange, of Stock, Exchequer Bills, and other approved Securities, in sums of not less than £2,000, and for a period to be fixed by the governors, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The *Morning Chronicle* congratulates the country and the Ministry on the seasonable measure of relief, although objecting to its form and details:—

An act of prompt and vigorous statesmanship has rescued the one from the fate which inevitably overtakes the feeble, the misguided, and the pusillanimous; and the abrogation of a dangerous and irritating law has conferred upon the other a welcome and necessary interval of rest, after a period of excitement and collision which will for ever render the closing months of the present year a melancholy page in the history of our country and our commerce. At present, we chiefly see and feel the immediate blessings of the relief in its reviving influence over a prostrate credit and a stagnant industry. We behold the return of a tinge of cheerfulness over a landscape from which we have seen, with so much solicitude, the departure, day by day, of first one ray of sunshine and then another, until the advent of an utter darkness appeared to be close at hand. Our marts and our exchanges are again instinct with a hopeful activity, and under the impulse of a pardonable alacrity, we are in haste to conclude, that a measure, of which the beneficence is so soon and so plainly apparent, may well content itself with the testimonials which the happy transitions of the present moment so profusely furnish of its wisdom and its efficacy. We suspect that, to the students of a future and less deeply-interested generation, the instant and salutary relief, great though it be, will become by far the most secondary consideration. They will not fail to perceive, that the timely intervention of the Royal prerogative, at a critical juncture, was the means of averting a severe trial and a great scandal from the institutions of the country; that a people smarting under an accumulation of evils, which by the most persevering and patient argument they had traced with the clearness of demonstration to an artificial and legislative origin, were not suffered, by the negligence of the authority in whose hands the law had placed a paramount discretion, to urge their petitions and their remonstrances in vain until supplication passed into discontent, and discontent deepened into a sedition which set at nought the law it could neither amend nor obey.

The *Daily News* regards the measure as having given another and a finishing blow to the law of 1844:—

The relief afforded will be, no doubt, welcome and efficient in many cases. But the large sums in which the relief is to be granted, allows of its reaching the manufacturing districts only indirectly, and through many tortuous channels. The fact of their being issued on securities offered by banking-houses, part of which of course will come from such as are in immediate connexion with the manufacturers, is an acknowledgment that these private banks deserve the credit they claim. We cannot for our lives see in what way the public is more benefited by the Bank giving into the hands of the private bankers a number of its notes, instead of the private banker issuing his own notes to the same amount, seeing that the security would in both cases be the same. The latter course would have allowed the circulation to increase before confidence was so shaken, and so many respectable parties ruined. It would have acted more simply, and therefore more efficaciously, than issues from the central establishment. These private issues would also have been less expensive than the loan proffered in Threadneedle-street. The knowledge that there were large issues of private paper out would, too, have had a different effect from that which may be anticipated when it is announced that the Bank of England has "infringed the law;" and we repeat, we think it hardly fair to place the Bank in this position.

With this crisis the prestige that so long accompanied the influence of the Bank is dispelled. Hitherto that body was proud of having been the means of keeping down the rate of discount. It is now forced to come forward and fix a minimum of discount higher than our money-market has known for a very long period; and that it is higher than, under the circumstances, the current

rate in the market ought to be, is confessed in the novel stipulation for a division of the expected profits with the Crown.

The bill of 1844, that has necessitated such an exceptional interference of the executive Government as this, and apparently with the consent of the author of that bill, cannot be allowed to pass another session of Parliament without being reconsidered. The crisis has lasted long enough to render prominent every evil of that bill, the remedy self-suggested for each evil being its simple repeal.

The *Times* remains true to its former opinions, and breaks forth into a prophetic description of the still greater woes that are sooner or later to overtake us in consequence of a relaxation of that incomparable measure—the Bank Act of 1844. Its ultimate result will be nothing less than a suspension of cash payments!—

But let that event [a relaxation of the Bank Act] occur when it might, it was always supposed it would be during the rush, and not at the subsidence of a panic. On Friday, in London, everything indicated a greater feeling of steadiness. On Saturday accounts came from Liverpool of a "perceptible improvement;" from Manchester it was reported, "Everything here continues quiet, and there is a more hopeful feeling beginning to prevail;" while from America we had tidings of bullion on its way, to the extent of upwards of a quarter of a million. With Monday came reports of a meeting at Newcastle—one of the great centres of excitement—expressing unreserved confidence in the banks, coupled with accounts of people bringing back their money, and being very properly refused permission to deposit it; while from St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all parts of the continent, came tidings of even larger shipments of gold than those which had been announced from America. At this moment a meeting in the metropolis, similar to that at Newcastle, would most probably have been the only thing needed to complete the restoration of confidence—at least, of that kind of confidence which renders the legitimate trader safe, while it leaves the speculator still powerless. But the bankers of London raised no word of response to the provinces. Complaining of the "want of confidence," they performed what they considered their duty to their country in answering the improved feeling by a terrified rush to Downing-street.

That movement having been successful, the Government has now fairly taken the crisis on its own shoulders. The consequences may easily be foreseen. A general belief that the worst is over; a withholding of shipments, which would otherwise have been forced off at a sacrifice; a rise in the price of cotton, as well as of all other articles; a steady increase of import; a continuance of railway works; and a readiness to enter into future commitments, where otherwise all would have been caution and contraction; a renewed drain of bullion, unattended to this time, because the "Government will give aid if things go wrong;" a contraction of the circulation; new deputations for relief enforced by representations of the good effected by the relief in October; new concessions; another rebound of prices and of "confidence;" again a drain of bullion; an alarm at the exhausted coffers of the Bank; a rush for gold; an issue of one-pound notes; another rebound, and another panic, and, finally, a suspension of specie payments. The order or rapidity with which these circumstances may come about no one can attempt to determine, because, the Minister having undertaken to regulate the supply of money, it is now a matter, not of calculation according to fixed laws, but entirely of individual discretion; but that such events or others analogous to them will happen, can only be doubted on the supposition that the yielding Minister of to-day will determine at some time of far severer peril to take his stand and to deny relief of any kind.

SIR ROBERT PEEL arrived in town on Friday night, and was, on Saturday, in communication with some of her Majesty's Ministers, for four hours, previous to his departure for Windsor Castle on a visit to her Majesty. Sir Robert Peel, Lady Peel, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, and the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland, arrived at Windsor Castle on Saturday evening, and remained on a visit to her Majesty.

THE GENERAL CESSATION OF LABOUR SCHEME, has, so far, proved abortive. On Monday morning there were to have been early gatherings in Ashton, Dukinfield, Oldham, Heywood, Stockport, and Heaton Norris, and the mill hands in these places were to proceed in bodies to Hyde, as a central meeting place, and after persuading the operatives there to leave work, come to resolutions with reference to inducing or trying to induce the operatives of other towns to follow their example. When the morning came, however, the people of Oldham and Stockport preferred remaining at work. Not more than half a dozen persons assembled at the rendezvous at Oldham at the appointed time, and the wetness of the weather drove them home again. The lukewarmness of the great body of operatives at Stockport also dispirited the remainder, and the attempted invasion of Hyde came to nothing. The people of Ashton and Dukinfield are all out of work except two mills, at one of which the hands have accepted the reduction; but the project of going to Hyde seems to have had no charm for the majority, and accordingly they staid at home. The leaders in the affair seem to have a vague notion that if production were totally suspended for a few weeks trade would right itself, but beyond this they seem to have no fixed plan.

THE LIBERALS OF LEICESTER show a real gain of 66 votes upon the recent revision of the lists.

A COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL was held on Thursday. The Lord Mayor presented a letter from the French Ambassador, announcing the transmission of a picture from King Louis Philippe, commemorating the Corporation's interview with his Majesty at Windsor. The Court voted suitable acknowledgments, and instructed the General Purposes Committee to fix on a place for hanging the picture; which is of large dimensions. The Court resolved that the freedom of the City be presented to "his Excellency James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak"; and the Rajah has been invited as a guest on the 9th of November. Lord Dudley Stuart and a deputation from the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland presented a petition, asking the use of the Guildhall after the 9th of November, in order to a ball in aid of the Polish fund. Mr. Thomas was appointed collector of brokers' rents.

MR. GEORGE CROOK GRAY, a young man of wealthy connexions, residing at Camberwell, having had his addresses rejected by the pretty daughter of his next door neighbour, took every means of annoying her, and at length had recourse to the ingenious expedient of squirting ink on her apparel as it lay bleaching in the garden! The youth being brought to a police court, was fined £6 and expenses, which he coolly paid and was discharged.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—A paragraph appeared in the evening papers on Saturday, stating that the Bishop of London was seriously indisposed. Such is not the case. Some weeks since the Right Rev. Prelate sustained a fall while on board her Majesty's steamer the "Fairy," and cut his forehead, but the wound is now almost healed. He had also been affected with a slight cold. No later than Friday last his lordship drove from the palace at Fulham to his mansion in St. James's-square.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

Three small failures were announced in Liverpool on Wednesday; Mr. James Logan, a merchant in the Canadian trade; Messrs. Brookes and Wilson, ship-owners; Messrs. Glazebrook and Son, iron merchants, of Water-street. The liabilities are not large.

On Thursday, two more houses stopped payment: Messrs. Berry, Young, and Co., cotton brokers; and Messrs. Livingston and Co., East India merchants. In neither case are the liabilities large.

An application which had been lying for the last two days before the Directors of the Bank of England, from Messrs. Littledale and Company of Liverpool, was favourably answered, on Thursday. There has been a good deal of misrepresentation as to the precise nature of the application. "Their request was," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "to open an account with the Bank of England, to supply the loss of the Royal Bank, when from the extraordinary pressure of the times no private bank was in a position to do so. No immediate grant or loan was asked except in the way of discounts, and all their requests were acceded to in the most ready and handsome manner."

It appears that the draughts of the Union Bank of Calcutta, received by the present mail, have been refused acceptance by Messrs. Glyn and Co. We believe that there are no direct apprehensions of inability on the part of the institution to meet their engagements, but they are understood to have made large advances on indigo factories, and their draughts having now exceeded a reasonable amount, their London agents have deemed it advisable not to be parties to the extension. Under any circumstances, the bills are safe, since the proprietors are wealthy. The concern was established in 1829, and with the exception of the Bank of Bengal, it is the largest of the Indian banks.

—Times.

The Newcastle, North Shields, and Sunderland Union Bank stopped payment on Thursday. It is an extensive joint-stock bank, in which a large number of the Newcastle tradesmen held shares and kept their accounts, and which had seven branches in the principal towns of Northumberland and Durham. The cause and consequence of the suspension are thus referred to by the *Times*' correspondent, writing on Saturday:—

The directors of the Union Banking Company met yesterday, and determined upon convening a meeting of the shareholders, to be held on Friday in next week, at the Assembly-rooms in this town, and circulars to that effect have since been issued. There has one other fact transpired in relation to the stoppage of this establishment which it is proper to mention. A large sum was placed at the disposal of the directors by the Branch Bank of England, with the view of enabling them to meet any temporary embarrassment of a local character; but the general manager, on receiving it, transmitted it at once to the London agency, Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co., by whom it was impounded. On the latter fact being made known to the manager by the arrival of the London letters on Thursday, accompanied, as that was, with other difficulties, an immediate suspension was the result.

The run which commenced on all the local banks continued with unmitigated severity on one of them—the District—up to the termination of business hours yesterday; and when the District Bank closed its doors, every avenue leading to the counter was crowded. The bank continued paying, however, till all were satisfied, the parties being afforded egress by the private door after their respective accounts were settled; and not only were parties paid with extraordinary promptitude, but, to prevent delay, large sums were paid in checks upon the Bank of England, which to some extent caused a run for gold upon that establishment, many parties demanding gold instead of notes in payment. Many depositors, on seeing that there was in reality no ground for the panic which existed, after receiving their money, brought it back again to the bank, who, however, refused to accept it under existing circumstances, leaving the holder to find, if he could, more secure and profitable investment for it elsewhere; and it may be added that the other banks in the town, including the Branch Bank of England, at once refused all offers of deposits so unnecessarily withdrawn. The promptitude and vigour with which all demands were met had considerable effect in restoring confidence; and when in the course of the day it transpired that a deputation had been in London, upon whose representations the Government and the Bank of England had determined, in order to meet the requirements of the case, and preserve at once the credit, order, and safety of this important district, to place such resources at the service of the establishment as would enable it promptly to meet every demand that might be made upon it, and to assist in conducting the ordinary business operations of the town and neighbourhood, that feeling became greatly strengthened.

After paying deposit claims to an immense amount, the Banking Company handed over to the various colliery agents in the district, whose business they transact, the whole of the large sums required to pay the wages of the workmen.

On Saturday a meeting of the leading merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen of Newcastle was held in the Guildhall, to take into consideration the state of excitement with respect to public credit, and adopt such measures in reference thereto as might be deemed desirable. The meeting expressed its confidence in the stability of the banking establishments of Newcastle, namely, the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, the Newcastle Commercial Banking Company, joint-stock banks, and the private bank of Messrs. Lambton and Co. The meeting separated after an unanimous approval of the resolutions, and the effect was a restoration, in a great degree, of confidence in the town.

The fixed circulation of the Union Bank is £70,000. There are 500 shareholders, holding shares of £10 each, of which £5 has been paid; it became a joint-stock bank in 1836, having been founded on the private bank of Messrs. Chapman and Co. The last annual meeting of the proprietors was held in July last, when a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, and the surplus, after paying the dividends, amounting to £5,268 6s. 7d., was added to the guarantee fund, which then amounted to £60,444 10s. 10d. The proprietors of the Union Bank are wealthy, so that the public will eventually suffer no loss.

The stoppage of Messrs. Scott, Bell, and Co., merchants and East India agents, of Alderman's-walk, was announced on Saturday. The total acceptances of the firm are £240,000, but of these £150,000 are covered by

a lien of goods shipped to India (which, judging from the last accounts, are likely to find a steady sale), while the open cash debts will probably not exceed £40,000. We have here, therefore, only 190,000 unsecured, and as the assets, which are stated nominally at £350,000, are considered by cautious persons amply sufficient, even under the worst of circumstances, to meet more than that amount, there is every prospect of a good liquidation.

Some small failures in the Irish provision trade were announced on Saturday, but they are not important.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—A week more memorable than that which now shortly closes has seldom occurred in the progress of Liverpool. Stamped in its opening by the fall of a commercial edifice whose repute for proprietary, wealth, stability, and excellent management, were distinguished in the records of commerce, new disasters alike to banking establishments and private firms have, as the days progressed, swelled the dark catalogue of the present crisis, relieved scarcely by a single fact tending to restore the confidence without which commerce cannot proceed; and even now, when but a few brief hours remain of the term, the facts which it is our duty to communicate to you are still those of misfortune; and in the tone of commercial operations the features are feverish and gloomy. If there is any improvement, it is of the slightest character. The new disaster to which we allude is the suspension of Messrs. Barton, Irlam, and Higginson, West India merchants, of South John-street, which was publicly notified this day. Their liabilities, according to a statement current on 'Change, are estimated at £1,000,000, and their estimates such that, if they are verified, its engagements will be liquidated in full. An immediate pressure upon the firm, however, it is said, will result in the payment of 10s. in the pound merely. This important suspension forms the chief feature of the day. In no other quarter are there any new failures to report. There were afloat this afternoon rumours of new banking disasters in the north, yet, under the influence of the import of specie from America, and the intelligence that the advices taken hence by the "Hibernia" had produced less disaster than had been anticipated, no marked depression of feeling has occurred. In no other quarter are there any new failures to report. The statement made of the affairs of Messrs. T. and H. Murray, whose liabilities amount to about £170,000, also form an unpleasant feature. Even when in the account are included the private properties of the partners, they are but a few pounds balance in their favour. To day we are enabled to contradict the statement yesterday mentioned that Messrs. Scholes's private bank in Manchester has resumed operations. The report, we find, is incorrect; and though our information detailed that certain friends of the firm had stepped forward to its aid, yet no mention of such a pleasurable fact is made in the Manchester journals of this morning, and we consequently conclude from their silence, and our information received to-day, that the statement was erroneous. The movements of our influential men to procure some alleviation of the present crisis are not yet terminated. A new petition is now in circulation for the reception of signatures, praying her Majesty to convene the Imperial Parliament, in order to consider the present position of the national affairs, and apply a speedy remedy; and on Monday a requisition will be presented to the chief magistrate, Mr. George Hall Lawrence, requesting him to convene a meeting of the burgesses to discuss the propriety of petitioning the Queen in favour of a measure such as that mentioned. The letters received from the manufacturing districts do not, happily, as yet note any outbreak among the operatives now out of employ. In Ashton-under-Lyne, last evening, affairs were quiet; and such, we trust, will be the report from Liverpool also during the coming few weeks. "It is certain that the feeling amongst all classes of merchants here," says the Liverpool correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, "is decidedly in favour of an alteration of the Bank Charter Bill, and for an extended currency."

Messrs. Castellan, Sons, and Co., show a deficiency of £36,048. The probable dividend will be 9s. 8d. in the pound.

In the accounts of Messrs. Perkins, Schlusser, and Mullens, there appears to be a surplus of £8,721; but that this may be realized, all the contingencies on bills receivable, which are to a large amount, must be removed. The firm is to be wound up under inspection.

In the affairs of Hastic and Hutchinson there is a small deficiency of £11,655, and a dividend of 15s. in the pound.

In reference to the recent failure of Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., a new firm, under the style and title of Messrs. Johnstone, Ebsworth, and Holmes, has been formed, who intend to take up some portion of the business of Reid, Irving, and Co., in whose establishment two of the new parties have been for some time engaged.

Messrs. John Sewell and Co., of the Stock Exchange, have paid 20s. in the pound, and resumed business.

One of the most melancholy of the recent failures is that of Mr. Wotherspoon, of Liverpool, who, three months since, was worth £85,000.

The accounts from India by the present mail, says the *Times*, as regards the affairs of Messrs. Cockerell and Co., are not unsatisfactory:—"Owing to the better state of the market for piece goods, the house had disposed of the old stock, and were proceeding to sell those of 1847; while with respect to indigo, it appears that, although the crop was estimated at only 116,000 maunds, the factories with which the firm are concerned were better than the year preceding, although, like the crop generally, inferior to what had been anticipated. Confident expectations were entertained of large remittances being made during the season to cover the bills drawn."

The inspectors appointed to carry out the liquidation of the affairs of Messrs. Giles, Son, and Co. (whose statement, showing a dividend of 12s. 6d. in the pound, was published on the 23rd of September), have proceeded so far in the realization of the assets as to enable them to declare a first dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound, payable on the 10th of November next.

EXTRAORDINARY LOSS OF CIRCULATION.—The *Daily*

News makes the following remarks on the contraction of the currency during the past year, and its effect upon our mercantile interchanges. It is shown that, by the latest official returns for all the banks of issue in the United Kingdom, one-ninth part of the total bank-note circulation afloat, say £4,035,000, had disappeared in the twelve months running from September, 1846 to 1847, of which the share of the Bank of England alone was £2,178,000. So heavy an amount withdrawn within a period so limited from the circulating medium of the country could not but necessarily lead to much difficulty and derangement in those internal exchanges which it should have represented and facilitated. The evil, of course, was greatly aggravated by the simultaneous abstraction of metallic currency to the extent of £7,920,000, £7,229,000 of which taken away from the Bank of England (which, previous to the acts of 1844, that institution had the power to use and issue upon discretion), makes an aggregate loss of available media of circulation—allowing four millions of gold for stock in the Bank vaults—of nearly eight millions within the year, leaving out of account the eight millions of gold taken for exportation."

The stoppage of the North and South Wales Bank, in Liverpool, was formally announced on Monday. The cause of this event is thus stated by the correspondent of the *Times*:—"To the recent circulation in the metropolitan journals and commercial circles of unfounded reports in regard to the position of the bank is to be traced the origin of this new disaster; the alarm generated among the depositors having led to a simultaneous run on Saturday upon the branch establishments in the principality." The company was formed in 1836, and the stock is now held by about 360 persons; the paid-up capital amounts to £600,000; £10 per share has been paid, and the quoted price previous to the stoppage was £7 per share. The last dividend paid was at the rate of four per cent. It has, besides the head office, twenty branches, which are situated at Aberystwith, Bangor, Bishop's Castle, Carnarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Dolgelly, Festiniog, Holyhead, Holywell, Llangefni, Llanwrst, Mold, Newton, Oswestry, Portmadoc, Pwllheli, Ruthin, Welshpool, Wrexham. It is generally considered that under the direction of its present management the bank has been prudently conducted, and that neither the depositors or shareholders will ultimately sustain any loss.

THE MEASURE OF RELIEF AND THE MONEY-MARKET.—Monday.—The effect of the announced measure of relief was to create confidence, and to cause a rise, which it did to nearly two and half per cent., Consols on Saturday for the account leaving off 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, and today 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Indeed after the regular hours of dealing it was said that a quotation a half per cent. higher than the one last mentioned was current among the speculators. Before, however, this rise was established there were various and frequent oscillations, which contributed much to embarrass the progress of business, and it was not till the certainty of assistance was completely authenticated that anything like a settled or quiet course of action was pursued.

Messrs. Charles Sutherland and Co., produce brokers, have been compelled to suspend payment, but it is thought they will soon resume.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY OF A YOUNG LADY.—On Tuesday the magistrate's office at Bristol was crowded to excess, by persons anxious to hear the examination of a man named James Venn, who has recently returned from transportation, having had three years of the time for which he was sentenced commuted by the Secretary of State, and who on Monday night surrendered himself. Miss Loosemore stated that between five and six on Monday evening, as she was passing through a road called Old John's-lane, leading from Knowle to Bedminster, she was followed by the prisoner. Upon her arriving at a part of the lane where it is separated into two portions by a small rivulet, the prisoner, who had got on to the opposite side of the brook from that upon which she was walking, suddenly jumped across it, and with the large end of a walking-stick struck her a blow on the top of the head with such violence as to fell her to the ground, and render her for some moments insensible. As soon as she came to herself she found the prisoner standing over her and demanding her money. She assured him that she had none with her, and implored him to spare her life, but he said he was determined to have money, and did not know whether he should spare her life or not. She gave him about eighteenpence in silver, all the loose coin she had. He said she had more money than that, and he would have it out of her, and struck her another blow on the head with the nob of his stick. She was rendered half senseless, and although she felt the blood flowing down her neck and person she had not power to raise her head from the ground. The fellow tore away her pocket, and thrust his hand into her bosom, to see if she had any purse or valuables there; he obtained a smelling bottle and some trifling things, and left her, threatening that if she rose and gave any alarm, a companion of his, who was watching at a gate hard by, would attack her. After a while she recovered sufficiently to crawl to the Totterdown turnpike house, the inhabitants of which, seeing her bleeding state, sent her to the hospital. The prisoner, it is supposed, was haunted by the idea that he had murdered her, and gave himself up to the police, avowing that he had given her the second blow to make her quiet, and stating that his life was a misery, and that he hoped he should be tucked up for it. The magistrate committed him for trial at the next Gloucester Assizes.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WAKEFIELD.—On Saturday morning a most destructive conflagration took place at Wakefield, by which property to a large amount has been destroyed, on the extensive premises of Messrs. W. and W. Lake. The mills of Mr. G. Sanders, M.P. for the borough, of the Messrs. Fernandez, Mr. T. Haigh, and other large firms, were with difficulty saved, and the dwelling-houses of those who reside in the vicinity were placed in imminent danger. The destruction of property is estimated at £2,500; the firm will be sufferers to the amount of £1,500, for which they are uninsured. Of the origin of the fire no idea can be formed.

IRELAND.

THE SYNOD OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES.

The Roman Catholic prelates have assembled in Dublin, to deliberate on the state of the country. The *Pilot* reports their proceedings:—"Their lordships have unanimously agreed upon a memorial—whether to her Majesty or the Government has not been, we believe, decided—setting forth the condition of the Irish poor, particularly in the south and west. They point to the prospect of coming famine, as well as to the sufferings induced by present destitution. They represent the necessity of prompt measures of relief, to provide against the future, as well as to prevent the spread of the distress which at present exists. We believe the memorial will also refer to the relations subsisting between landlord and tenant; and also, probably, allude to the effects of the Gregory quarter-acre clause, which, in the north especially, is depriving, and will deprive of his land, every small holder compelled to apply for relief under the Poor-law. Their lordships, we understand, have this important subject still under consideration.

"Their lordships have unanimously decided on an address to his Holiness the Pope, expressive of their thankfulness for his favours towards Ireland, and his liberal sympathy for the Irish people in their distress. Their lordships also, we understand, congratulate his Holiness on the wisdom of those allocutions in which he has enunciated to the world the comprehensive principles of reform and liberty, based upon religion, and sustained by morality and peace. Their lordships, too, concur unanimously in the wise policy of which his Holiness has given the example in his own states, and express an equally unanimous desire for the success of the great Pontiff's reforms."

The reported retirement of Archbishop Murray from the National Board of Education is contradicted by the *Dublin Evening Post*, on authority.

THE IRISH RELIEF COMMISSIONERS have published their seventh and last monthly report. Under the Relief Act no advances could be made after the 30th September; the cessation of issues to entire unions commenced on the 15th of August, and continued every fortnight to the 12th September. It was only to fever hospitals that advances were continued to the latest possible date. The Board is now engaged in winding up its accounts. The expenditure has not been excessive, the cost for each individual not exceeding 2d. daily. The entire outlay has been £1,676,268; of which part is to be a free grant from the State, and the remainder is to be repaid by the unions. The number of fever cases under treatment during the month of September had been 26,378; the proportion of deaths being only one in twenty-six. The total expenditure under the Fever Act is about £120,000.

The papers report another bad murder, that of Mr. Lucas, at Broma, in King's County. "Mr. Lucas was shot on the public road, about ten o'clock at night, as he passed from his herd's house to his own. There was a policeman by his side at the time; as, in consequence of some threats, he had had the protection of two policemen for the last six months. Mr. Lucas had recently ejected some tenants, who, it is alleged, owed him several years' rent, but refused to pay. The assassin escaped, and the policeman, instead of instantly pursuing him, ran to his barracks to turn out his comrades."

POPULAR OUTRAGES.—A mob of 3,000 male peasantry from Glen Shanagolden, Pallaskenry, and Askeaton, attacked the Rathkeale Workhouse on Monday last, while the Guardians were sitting. The Guardians escaped with difficulty; and before the military and police could be brought up, much damage was done to the building. The dragoons, who first came up, suffered considerably from the stones flung at them; and they were obliged to use their bayonets to disperse the people. An attack was also made on the workhouse of Tipperary; but the assailants were repulsed without having done any injury. Active measures have been taken by Government to put down such riotous proceedings as those which have taken place in various parts of Limerick. According to a statement in the *Dublin Evening Post*, "A large reinforcement of cavalry and infantry has been sent to Charleville and Bruree, and other places will also be occupied with troops. While Mr. Tabuteau, R.M., has been placed in immediate charge of the district, Colonel Sir Michael Creagh has proceeded thither to take the command of the military."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Irish papers cite "a good example." On the Earl of Lanesborough's estate in the county of Cavan, extensive employment has been given to the poor throughout the dearth. Through the whole of last winter and summer, from 100 to 200 persons daily were employed in carrying out improvements on the property. "At this moment," it is said, "there cannot be fewer than 150 persons at work on and about the premises. A bridge, consisting of three arches, is in course of erection, to connect the island on which the lodge is built with the main land. Extensive additions to the house are in progress, as well as a school-house for the children of the neighbouring tenantry. A garden-wall, at a cost of £400, has just been completed; and a kiln for draining-tiles, capable of burning 45,000 tiles, has within the past week come into operation. The tiles are of a most superior description, and manufactured according to the latest improvements on the pipe principle." The conduct of the men has been exemplary, and there has been no disorder among them.

DESTITUTION OF AN APPALLING KIND has shown itself on the western coast of Clare, particularly in Miltown Malbay. Eight hundred families are said to be without any means of getting food, except the precarious one of digging the potato fields a second time. The whole country is posted with notices, that corn is not to be taken to market, under pain of death. Yet the harvest and the potato crop have been unusually abundant. Terry Alt law prescribes that the produce of the soil is to be given to the people at their own prices, and upon credit!

The *Tipperary Free Press* mentions that fourteen

hundred processes, and thirty ejections, have been entered for hearing at the present quarter sessions.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—On Saturday an adjourned meeting of the Roman Catholic prelates was held in the Presbytery, Marlborough-street. Unexpectedly a resolution was proposed for a petition to Parliament, requiring certain modifications in the National Education system, to remove objections against parts of that system, which the resolution describes as "serious and dangerous." There was a very small attendance; the Primate, Dr. Crolly, objected, *in toto*, to the introduction of the topic of National Education, as contrary to the explicit direction of the rescript from the Holy See, which directed that the subject should not again be opened at the general meeting of the prelates, and that if discussed at all it should be in a provincial synod. The majority of the prelates present, however, declared their intention to persevere. Hereupon the Primate, with Dr. Denvir, Dr. M'Gettigan, and others, protested against the course about to be pursued, and withdrew from the meeting. Subsequently the resolution was adopted by the prelates who remained, consisting of Archbishop M'Hale, and seven or eight other bishops. If all the prelates had been present, there would have been a considerable majority against the resolution.

DECISION OF THE POPE AGAINST THE NEW COLLEGES.—Contrary to the expectations of a large body of the Roman Catholic laity, and no inconsiderable portion of the clergy, Pope Pius IX. has "pronounced" against the scheme of collegiate education devised by the late Premier, and has thus afforded a signal triumph to Archbishop M'Hale and the dissenting majority of the Irish hierarchy. The official document, says the *Dublin Freeman*, is from the sacred college of the Propaganda—as signed by Cardinal Franzoni and by the Pro-Secretary of the Propaganda, with the addition—"By authority of his Holiness Pius IX." The condemnation is special, distinct, and emphatic. The copy of the rescript, with which we have been favoured, was received by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, with orders to communicate its contents to the suffragan bishops of the province of Connaught. It is to be presumed, therefore, that similar letters have been received by the other three Archbishops. The document was this day read at the Synod, and a vote of thanks to his Holiness for his paternal care of the Irish church was unanimously adopted.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE.—We understand that the Alliance have appointed Mr. Robert Lewery, of Glasgow, as their lecturer, and that he is expected in Town this week, preparatory to commencing his first tour through the country. He is well known to be an earnest friend of civil and religious liberty, and we have no doubt of his being a successful missionary in the righteous cause in which he is engaged.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—FOUR PERSONS KILLED.—A fearful boiler explosion, which has already resulted in the deaths of four persons, and so severely scalded four others that but slight hopes are entertained of their recovery, occurred on Thursday morning last, at New Hey, near Two Bridges, about three miles from Rochdale.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF EDUCATION.—At the general meeting of the Bath and Wells Diocesan Societies, for the year 1847, held in the Town-hall, Wells, October 21, the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to, moved by Lord John Thynne, seconded by Mr. F. H. Dickenson:

That this meeting begs to present its respectful thanks to the Lord Bishop of the diocese, for his letter of remonstrance, addressed in August last to the Lord President of the Council, on the subject of the management clauses which have lately been required to be inserted in the trust deeds of Church schools as a condition of their receiving aid from the Government; and that, while this meeting fully admits and recognizes the right and the duty of the Government to require from all promoters of education who may apply to them for aid, that the trusts of their schools be legally constituted, it feels very strongly that the assistance offered ought not to be fettered by any dictation of the specific terms of management, or of the persons in whom it is to be vested, or of the manner, time, form, and conditions of their election; but that the sole condition required, besides the legal constitution of the several trusts, should be that of inspection, as defined by the order of Council of August 10, 1840; the beneficial results of which inspection the meeting is desirous fully to acknowledge; and that the diocesan secretary be requested to communicate copies of this resolution to the secretary of the Committee of Council on Education, and the secretary of the National Society, to be laid before the Committee of Council and the Committee of the National Society.

THE NEW PLANET discovered by Mr. Hind has been named "Flora" by Sir J. Herschel.

AURORA BOREALIS.—On Sunday night a magnificent display of this phenomenon was witnessed from the metropolis. It began to attract attention about half-past six in the evening, assuming the appearance of a vast arch of hazy reddish light, the centre about N.N.W., and the greatest height about 40 degrees. Graceful columns shot up occasionally from the centre towards the zenith, vanishing after they had gathered their quivering light into a fine line. About seven the phenomenon became faint; but at half-past nine it again broke out with splendid coruscations, becoming more irregular than at first, and spreading into various regions of the sky. The lights assumed various hues; the dull red, however, which always belongs to the steadiest phase of the phenomenon, prevailing. Shortly after eleven it almost entirely vanished.

TEMPERANCE SOIREE.—We beg to call our readers' attention to the soirée which is to be held on Wednesday evening next, Nov. 3rd, at the National-hall, High Holborn, in honour of Mr. Thomas Beggs, who is about to relinquish his official connexion with the National Temperance Society. Mr. Beggs has been closely connected with the temperance movement almost from its commencement, and during that time has ardently laboured in a variety of ways to promote its prosperity. His indefatigable exertions during the sittings of the World's Temperance Convention will long be remembered. And as he has recently accepted the secretaryship of the Health of Towns Association (where it is hoped he will have a wide field to sow the seeds of teetotalism), his friends who have apprehended his abilities and usefulness have deemed it advisable to testify the same by inviting him to the aforementioned soirée.—*People's Temperance Journal*.

ELIHU BURRITT IN NORWICH.

(From a Correspondent.)

During last week this excellent and philanthropic working man from America has visited our city. He arrived on Wednesday afternoon—a pleasure our citizens have been anticipating for some months past. On the platform of the railway station, amongst friends of both sexes, and some of our leading tradesmen, our worthy Mayor, Jeremiah Coleman, Esq., were ready to welcome him with smiling faces, glowing hearts, and cordial shaking of the hands. The same evening a dinner to the City Sheriff took place, to which Mr. Burritt was very kindly invited, but which he was obliged to decline from other engagements—a mark of respect which has been oftentimes awarded to the hero of the battle-field, but perhaps the first time that it was ever tendered to a man whose object is to establish universal peace.

It was announced that Mr. Burritt would deliver a lecture in Mr. Brock's chapel, in the evening, on the "Organic Sinfulness of all War," and at least half an hour before the time specified that it would commence every seat was occupied; when he began, standing room was so scarce that hundreds were obliged to return without obtaining a sight of him, much less a hearing. There were probably not less than 1,400 or 1,500 persons present. Mr. Brock commenced by reading a portion of Christ's Sermon on the Mount, after which Mr. Burritt rose, and delivered a splendid and philosophical lecture to a deeply attentive audience. Mr. B. took for his motto, "God is love," describing love as the sum and substance of God's character, the Elohim of God's infinite power and wisdom, justice and truth. God's laws were the radiations of his being, designed to converge in the human heart, and form there another sun, whose light is peace. Love in the heart of man he described as the fulfilling of those laws; thus "God is a sun," and the human heart a satellite revolving round the great heart of God, receiving its rays and reflecting its light. Mr. Burritt then described the law of gravitation and its influence in the material world, drawing a striking comparison between that law and the royal law of love—what the one was in keeping the firmament above, with all its brilliant orbits, and the earth below, in their proper places, the other was in the universe of mind and heart, binding them together, and irradiating with peace every action of the life, and every emotion of the soul. Should the former be suspended for one minute only, the whole physical world would be crushed to atoms; but did the latter prevail here below as it did in heaven, perfect peace would reign here as it did in the immensity of space. Since the creation of the world the law of gravitation had not been suspended, and each atom of the vast immeasurable space still kept its proper sphere. But war had destroyed the law of love, and reduced the world to a chaos of ruin and desolation. War was incompatible with a profession of the Christian religion; the spirit of the Christian religion was directly opposed to it, for we are taught by Divine precept and example, that the fruits of the Spirit of Christ are "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, faith, meekness, temperance," &c. If a Christian could not fight in heaven he could not fight on earth, for the Christian religion, so far from obstructing its professor in the performance of a duty, better fitted him for filling every station of life. But were the most valuable qualities of the soldier to be found in that man who most eminently experienced towards his enemy the "fruits of the Spirit?" Buonaparte asserted, as no secret, that "the worse the man the better the soldier;" both Washington and the Hero of Waterloo have expressed the same sentiments in different words. "God is where duty is; and if duty be on the crimsoned plains of war, then the camp, the trench, the breach, the bridge of blackened bodies rolled into the moat, are fit places for the prayer-meeting; and the hands dripping with their brother's blood gloriously meet to dispense or partake of the elements of the Saviour's broken body and blood." If that disposition of heart which incited a man to kill his fellow man were holy, it would be holy in heaven also. What was it to be a Christian, but to cherish in the heart the principles of Christ? who constantly preached "Peace on earth, and good will to men," and having experienced that change of heart, which God alone can give, to forward the principles of Christ to the uttermost ends of the earth. Mr. Burritt then enlarged upon the connexion existing between the "branches and the Vine," in which the nature of the Christian's unity with Christ is elucidated by the clearest and simplest demonstration. The heart of the true Christian is grafted into the heart of Christ. There it must abide filling the system with the vital fluid, the spirit that is in Christ. When the enemies of Christ were waging war against him, did he act ever upon the defensive? When he remembered all the evil which the Israelites had done against him, did he call down fire from heaven? Nay, rather, did he not with the last impulse of his breath, cry on behalf of his blood-stained murderers, "Father, forgive them; Father, forgive them." If the connexion exists between the Christian and his Master, can he fight and wage war with another who has, or it may be, has not, done him violence? Nay, he cannot, except the attributes of the Son of God be changed, and his heart be inoculated with a malignant virus not bearing the impress of Deity. The Christian's moral inability, as a Christian, to indulge in passion, revenge and hatred to his brother, is fixed upon him by a law as irrepealable, as unchangeable, as the elements of God's being.

The lecture lasted about an hour, at the close of which Mr. Brock made a few remarks, and announced that Mr. Burritt would attend the public meeting of the "League of Universal Brotherhood," on Friday evening, in St. Andrew's Hall, when the Mayor, as the President of the Norwich district of the League, was expected to take the chair.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Burritt met the Committee, and a large party of friends, at the residence of his host, Edward Blakely, Esq., who very kindly invited them to a social meeting, which had a practical bearing upon the great object of this Apostle of the Americans.

On Friday evening a public meeting of the League

was held at St. Andrews' Hall, which was crowded on the occasion. Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons were present. Mr. J. Fletcher occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Burritt, in a long and able speech, Mr. Brock, Mr. Dowson, Mr. Madge, Mr. Bignold, and others. We have received a report of the meeting, but the large demands upon our space prevent its insertion this week. Mr. Burritt left the next morning for London, and was accompanied to the railway station by the Mayor, and other friends, who bid him "God speed" with the noble enterprise in which he has embarked.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT ANDOVER, CAUSED BY A FIRE BALLOON.—On Friday evening an extensive fire took place at the farm of Mr. Francis Russell Loscombe, one of the board of guardians for the town of Andover. It appears that a fire balloon had been inflated by spirit at the house of Mr. Reynolds, a currier, for the purpose of amusing his son. It ascended about seven o'clock in the evening, at which time the wind was blowing strongly from the north-west, and the balloon was carried over the town, in the direction of the new church, situate at the top of the High-street. In passing over the tower of the church, it seems that the balloon struck against one of the pinnacles. It then turned over, and became a heap of flames; and in falling down alighted on one of the barns upon Mr. Loscombe's premises, which are situate within a few yards of the church. This building was soon on fire, and the flames extended with extraordinary rapidity to the adjoining stacks, owing to the violence of the wind. As soon as it was possible the engines arrived, and the utmost activity was used by the firemen, assisted by the inhabitants, to extinguish the devouring element, but before this could be done the large barns adjoining the stack-yard, and the whole of the stabling were on fire. At this juncture a heavy storm of rain descended, which caused a temporary check to the fury of the flames; but they soon broke out again with renewed force from the lower part of a wheat-rick, hitherto untouched. A violent breeze then again sprung up, and the fire extended to a large barley-rick, a pea-rick, and some outbuildings. It was evident little good could be effected in saving this property, and the attention of the firemen was directed to the cutting off the communication with the neighbouring streets, many of the houses in which are thatched. This object was happily effected by pulling down some of the smaller buildings, and the church, as well as the adjoining houses, were saved. The flames were then driven in the direction of a large rookery close to the farm, where several fine elms were set on fire and consumed. The trees having commenced burning the rooks who inhabited their tops were soon discomfited, and flew about uttering discordant cries, many of them falling dead in the flames. The danger at this time was increased by the falling of the trees; but fortunately no lives were lost. By midnight the further progress of the conflagration was checked. The damage is calculated at several thousand pounds.

PARDON OF WILLIAM HENRY BARBER.—The *Hobart Town Courier*, of May 1st, states that this remarkable man, who acted as attorney for Joshua Fletcher, in the celebrated "Emma Slack" will forgery case, is at present in Hobart Town. A day or two after his arrival, her Majesty's special warrant for a conditional free pardon reached him direct from England. He is, therefore, free to go to any part of the world except the United Kingdom.

SUNDAY WEEK'S COLLECTIONS.—The amounts collected last Sunday for the "suffering Irish" appear, generally speaking, to have been trifling. At the parish church of Harwich, £7 10s. was the sum received; and, at one of the large churches in the metropolitan district of Hackney, it is understood that the munificent amount of £4 was deposited in the begging-boxes. In some cases, "the smallest coin of the realm" was handed to the collectors, "under protest" against the extortion. The clergy appear, in the majority of instances, to have passed over the subject, either *sub silentio*, or with a few common-place remarks, as cold as the charity which they virtually counselled their flocks not to bestow.—*Times*.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The ministers and lay-delegates of the Hampshire Association of Congregational churches, assembled at Southampton, Oct. 21st, 1847, having taken into their deliberate consideration the original and supplementary Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. William Thorn, of Winchester, seconded by Mr. G. W. Conder, of Ryde:—

That however desirous the members of this Association may be to promote the due and profitable education of the rising generation of this country, they most cordially disapprove of the measures proposed and proposed in the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education; and, both as Christians and as patriots, feel bound to employ all the constitutional means in their power to obtain a rescinding of the said Minutes.

JESUITISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *United States Catholic Magazine* makes the following statement of the condition of Jesuitism in that country:—"At the present time the society of the United States numbers about 120 priests, 70 scholastics, and 125 lay-brothers. They have under their charge two noviciates, one in the province of Maryland, and the other in the vice-province of Missouri; two diocesan seminaries, those of Cincinnati and Fordham, in New York; and seven colleges, as follows:—Georgetown, district of Columbia; Fordham, New York; Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts; St. Zavier's, Cincinnati; University of St. Louis, Missouri; St. Charles, Grand Coteau, Louisiana; Springhill, Alabama. In these institutions about seventy fathers are employed; the rest are engaged in different missions, chiefly in the arch-dioceses of Baltimore, in Missouri, and in Pennsylvania. Three fathers are charged with the mission among the Potawatomies, and other tribes in the Indian territory, and ten are labouring with great zeal and success among the natives of Oregon. In the Indian territory the Jesuits have about 1,300 Catholics under their care; in Oregon they have admitted into the church upwards of 5,000 Indians, and 15,000 are under preparation for baptism."

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COURTS OF ARBITRATION.

Office, 19, New Broad-street,
Sep. 27th. 1847.

It has been suggested, that petitions for the formation of a Court of Arbitration, to settle national disputes without war, should be simultaneously presented on the assembling of the new Parliament. Many petitions to this effect have been presented during the last two or three sessions, and it is believed not without some good result.

It is hoped that there will be found a few members of the recently-elected House of Commons who will steadily oppose the entire war system. The Committee venture to recommend the course suggested, as likely to strengthen the hands of such members, as well as to excite attention to the plan itself; and would urge it upon the friends of peace throughout the empire, to prepare and forward petitions to their respective members, to be simultaneously presented at the opening of Parliament. A form of petition, which is at present in use, is subjoined. It may perhaps be useful to some parties in carrying out this proposal.

I remain, for the Committee, yours respectfully,
JOHN JEFFERSON, Secretary.

(COPY OF PETITION.)

To the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of
SHEWETH, —

That your petitioners are convinced that the system and practice of war are in direct opposition to all sound principles of reason and justice, as well as to the entire spirit and teaching of the Christian religion; and, therefore, that they ought to be in every way disengaged.

Your petitioners submit, that the maintenance of naval and military establishments places nations in an attitude of defiance towards each other, and awakens mutual suspicion and jealousy; that such establishments foster the love of power and the thirst for military glory; that they furnish a ready inducement to engage in war, and a pretext for continuance in it; and that for these reasons, amongst others, your petitioners think that some mode of arranging international disputes should be adopted, which would effectually supersede the practice of having recourse to arms.

Your petitioners do therefore pray that prompt and decisive measures be taken to secure the adoption of a treaty of arbitration between the British Government and the other Governments of the world respectively, in which the parties shall mutually pledge themselves to refer every disputed question, which cannot be settled by mutual negotiation, to such impartial arbitrators as may from time to time be agreed upon, with an umpire in case of difference of opinion between the arbitrators, and to abide by the decision without having any recourse to arms,—

Or, To secure the appointment of a High Court of Judicature, with authority to decide all cases of international appeal upon the recognised principles of international justice and law,—

Or, To take such other measures in the case, as to the deliberate judgment of the House of Commons may seem best, for putting a final period to the barbarous and unchristian practice of war.

And your petitioners, &c.

MR. J. J. WAITE'S LECTURES IN THE METROPOLIS ON PSALMODY.—These lectures commenced at Claremont Chapel, on Monday evening, the 18th inst., and were continued through the week. The interest was not only sustained, but increased as they went on, the people attending in crowds. After each lecture the audience were separated according to their voices, to sing the bass, tenor, alto, and treble parts. Printed music was put into their hands, consisting of a common, long, and short metre tune, and two chants, numbered according to the "one, two, three system," in which the key-note is "one." The several melodies were then sung by their appropriate voices, Mr. Waite strongly insisting that the men should not "pollute" the treble melody by the slightest admixture of their voice; after which the tune was sung in full harmony, the effect of which was surprising and delightful to all present. These lectures have proved to us three things—first, that our present psalmody is for the most part very defective, because of the sort of tunes employed in it, the few persons who join in it, and the want of musical skill and devotion in its exercise; secondly, that if an appeal be made to the people upon this subject, whatever others do, they will respond to it very generously and numerously; and lastly, that when gathered under the direction of competent ability, with good music and a simple system, the people can, in an unusually short space of time, be taught to unite in the praise of the sanctuary in a manner that angels might delight to listen to, and which would introduce into our public worship an element of power to which hitherto we have been strangers. We are glad to learn the ministers are at length beginning to move. They and their friends, to the number of between eighty and ninety, assembled by invitation from Mr. Thos. Binney, Dr. Campbell, Mr. John Blackburn, &c., in New Broad-street Chapel, on Monday morning last, to confer with Mr. Waite, when an efficient committee was appointed to make arrangements for the delivery of six lectures, with exercises, in some place capable of containing two thousand persons. We heartily wish this attempt at reformation complete success.

PROPOSED ASYLUM FOR THE IDIOT.—At two o'clock this day a meeting was to be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the Lord Mayor in the chair, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing an asylum for the education and management of idiots. As we shall give a notice of the proceedings, we need add no more at present. A provisional committee meet at the King's Head, Poultry, to whom all communications may be addressed.

A REQUISITION TO THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL is in course of signature, desiring him to call a public meeting, to memorialize her Majesty to call together parliament at the very earliest day, to deliberate on the alarming condition of the country.

THE PROPOSED NEW RECORD OFFICE.—Last year, in advocating the erection of a new edifice for the safe custody of the records, we pointed out the Rolls estate, in Chancery-lane, as a good site; if a concurrence of sanctions can be held to have settled the question, it now seems probable that such a building will be erected on that site. The proposition has received the official sanction of the Metropolitan Improvement Commissioners, whose sixth report, recently issued, is devoted to the subject. Their surveyor, Mr. Pennethorne, has surveyed the ground and prepared ground plans. According to these plans, there will be a new street from Cheapside to Endell-street, Long-acre, following the line indicated by Paternoster-row and Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn; and the new Record-office will lie on the south side of that street. It will form two sides of a quadrangle, each about 500 feet long; the principal front in the new street; the other front towards the east, about the site of the present Fetter-lane, which will be replaced by a wide street, and there will be a third frontage, smaller than the other two, in Fleet-street. The proposed street from Cheapside to Long-acre would be very useful in relieving the over-crowded traffic of Holborn and the Strand; it would thus far complete the third middle line between the great thoroughfare from Westminster and that from Oxford-street, and render the Piccadilly contribution towards the traffic independent of those two lines. It only remains to give the necessary notices for introducing the requisite bill into Parliament, which must be given next month.—*Spectator*.

LITERATURE.

Elements of the British Constitution. By the Rev. J. D. SCHOMBERG, A.B. Second edition, with copious Additions. London: Painter, 342, Strand.

THE author claims originality in the execution of this work, and says that he "has not trodden in the steps of any previous writer." Nearly all that he has written, however, on the subject, we have seen elsewhere, and that, too, in phraseology exactly the same as he employs. The work seems to us to be an ill-executed epitome of some chapters of Blackstone, seasoned with copious extracts from Burke, and other Tory admirers of our constitution in Church and State.

The Principles of True Christianity vindicated; with a Brief Personal Narrative prefixed; and an Appendix, consisting chiefly of Extracts from the Works of eminent Writers on Religious Subjects. By WILLIAM GRIMSHAW. Fourth Edition, enlarged. London: Charles Gilpin, 5, Bishops-gate-street Without; Edward Marsh, 84, Hounds-ditch. Manchester: William Irwin.

THE author of this volume tells us that he had travelled through all the labyrinths of Deism before he found a resting-place for his troubled mind in the great doctrines of divine revelation. This circumstance qualified him, doubtless, in a greater degree than could otherwise have been the case, to execute with good effect the important task he has undertaken. The work is highly respectable in an intellectual point of view, and for its evangelical tone and moral tendency deserves our warmest commendation. It has already reached a fourth edition, which, as the world goes, says something for its popularity, and, we hope, for its usefulness too. Of course the reader, if conversant with controversial theology, will not be long before he discovers that our worthy author is a member of the Society of Friends. But what of that? The excellencies of the book remain the same at all events, if they be not enhanced through coming from so respectable a quarter. Waiving a few peculiarities of minor importance, we have much pleasure in bringing this volume under the notice of our readers.

A condensed History of the General Baptists of the New Connexion; preceded by Historical Sketches of the Early Baptists. By J. H. WARD. With a recommendatory Preface by J. G. PIKE. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Leicester: J. F. Winks.

THIS book will, no doubt, be highly valued by the denomination of Christians for whose use and information it was mainly intended. To the general reader, likewise, it will be found, in many points of view, to be an instructive and interesting volume. Some will, doubtless, object to the *animus* of certain parts of the book where denominational points are touched on, as savouring somewhat of a narrow-minded zeal, or as displaying too much of the spirit of party and prejudice. But we claim for our author some forbearance on these points. He wrote for his own denomination, and his work is the *History* of that connexion. If, therefore, some of his remarks have been sufficiently bathed in spicy waters, we hold it to be a very pardonable offence. Moreover, the general interest and worth of the volume constitutes an ample atonement for a harmless display of human frailty. We believe no candid person will read the book without thanking the author for the entertainment and instruction he has afforded him.

The Knowledge and Restoration of old Paintings; the Modes of judging between Copies and Originals; and a brief Life of the Principal Masters in the different Schools of Painting. By T. H. FIELDING. London: Ackerman and Co., 96, Strand.

To persons who are desirous of becoming connoisseurs in old paintings and the art of restoration, this little book will be very useful. We commend it to this class of our readers, as furnishing a good deal of instruction on each branch of the subject, and in a very small compass.

The Flock and their Shepherds: An Attempt to describe the Members, Pastors, Ordinances, and Missions of the Church of God. London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row; and 14, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

Who the author of this little book may be we know not, save that he is clearly a believer in believers' baptism; but holding very liberal views, and possessing a very liberal spirit. Setting aside the questions of Baptism, there is nothing that the most fastidious reader could object to, but a great deal of what is very excellent and very scriptural.

GLEANINGS.

A CRY FROM THE CONDEMNED CELL.

(From *Punch*.)

[THE CASE OF MARY ANN HUNT.—It having been satisfactorily ascertained, after a proper medical examination, that there is every reason to believe that the wretched woman is quick with child, her execution is stayed by order of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.—*Times*.]

Two prisoners in a cell
Where felons, doom'd to die
Are garn'r'd for the gibbet, dwell;
The time of each is nigh:
A murdereress and a babe unborn within that dungeon lie.
Ere this the wretch had died,
But that the law abstains
From taking human life, whose tide
Doth flow in guiltless veins.
The hangman therefore waits till she hath passed her travail's pains.

Prepare the bed, and see
The woman that ye tend;
And then prepare the gallows-tree,
To be the felon's end,
Soon as a mother's anguish shall have ceased her frame to rend.
Prepare the swathing-bands,
The hempen cord prepare;
Alike ye need the hangman's hands,]
The nurse's tender care:
The infant to the cradle—to the drop the mother bear.

Oh! weary day on day,
For this unhappy soul,
To count the hours that pass away,
To watch the moments roll;
And view through childbirth's agonies the scaffold as her goal.
Her crime though nought can screen,
Yet, ere her course be run,
Think what her sufferings will have been
For all that she hath done.
Surely Death's bitterness is past with that most wretched one.

Think on the anguish dread
That hath aveng'd her deed;
Think how that woman's heart hath bled,
I "blood for blood" you need,
And "eye for eye, and tooth for tooth," be still your law and creed.

TO AMERICA.

BY MRS. OPIE.

Welcome, beyond the utmost power
Of words to speak, that day will be,
When, dear America, thy sons
The coloured race as brethren see;
When, in the holy house of prayer,
With you, they then as equals kneel,—
That house, the only one on earth,
Where all men should as equals feel.
Beneath that roof of *equal rights*,
If tears of deep repentance fall,
Whether from white or black man's eyes,
They please alike the Lord of All.
The tints of those who pray to Him
He needs not, be they dark or bright;
He only sees the *suppliant's heart*,
Content if THAT be pure and white!

The paupers(!) of Warrington have presented to Mr. John Aspinall, late relieving officer of that place, a gold pencil-case, on his removal to another situation.

A SHORT DOZEN.—George III., speaking to Archbishop Sutton of his large family, used the expression, "I believe your grace has better than a dozen." "No Sir," replied the Archbishop, "only eleven." "Well, replied the king—is not that better than a dozen?"—*Poynder's Literary Extracts* (New Series).

A party of monks, says the *Bristol Gazette*, have established themselves at Spring-park, near Stroud, and are daily seen walking in the neighbourhood with "cowl and sandalled shoon," to the great astonishment of the rustics.

MIND YOUR STOPS!—An advertisement appeared in a newspaper which read as follows:—"Ran away, a hired man named John, his nose turned up five feet eight inches, and had on a pair of corduroy smocks much worn."

SCENE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—"What kind of wood is that?" "It is cord wood," replied the chopper. "How long has it been cut?" inquired the anxious captain. "Four foot."—*American Traveller*.

According to the *American Sun*, Frederick Douglass is about to settle at Cleveland, Ohio, where he will publish a paper to be called the *North Star*.

American Bennett, in his "Six Weeks in Ireland," says:—"The feature that struck me most forcibly was, that among the whole population of Arranmore, estimated at 1,500, there was not a single particle of work of any description that we could see going forward, either inside the cottages or outside upon the soil, except one old woman knitting."

TO EARLY FOR DINNER.—On Friday, the 8th inst., a little while after four o'clock in the evening, Lord Sandon surprised the mayor of Liverpool by a visit to the Town-hall. His worship, in surprise, inquired the cause? "To dine with you, to be sure," was his lordship's reply. "Why, 'tis next Friday!" said his worship; upon which Lord Sandon called a car, and returned home by the half-past four o'clock train.—*Liverpool Journal*.

"Man" (says the *Cleveland Herald*, U.S.) "is a reasoning animal, who paints with the sunbeams, travels by steam, talks by lightning, specs in breadstuffs, and swaps jackets and jack-knives."

A *soirée* was held in Cork to celebrate the birth-day of the excellent Father Mathew. In the course of his remarks the venerable gentleman said:—"Six years elapsed between my visits to Raphoe and Derry, where thousands took the pledge, and on my last visit the Bishop of Raphoe assured me that even in Innishowen there were not two pledge-breakers.

There is a family at Box, consisting of father, mother, son, and daughter, whose united ages are only 33 years. The age of the father is 17; and that of the mother 16; and the children, who are twins, a few weeks.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—Boil three or four onions in a pint of water. Then, with a gilding brush, do over your glasses and frames, and the flies will not light on the article washed. This may be used without apprehension, as it will not do the least injury to the frames.

A PHENOMENON EXPLAINED.—Professor Faarfecht mentions, as a striking evidence of symmetry of nature's operations, that "mushrooms always spring up in a shower, which is doubtless the reason they are shaped like umbrellas."

THE OPPRESSIVE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.—A person may advertise in omnibuses—cover the walls with placards—occupy the streets with vans—and, in fact, use every means which his ingenuity can devise for the purpose of

making known his wares—and pay *no duty*. But if he puts a *line* in a newspaper, already doubly taxed, he immediately pays to Government 1s. 6d. If a poor girl wants a situation, a time when every farthing is of vital importance to her, she pays the same amount of duty as a nobleman would do for advertising an estate of the value of £100,000. And this is justice!—*Sheffield Times*.

At the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge, U.S. the question of excluding wines and other liquors from the dinner table was brought forward and finally decided in the affirmative. How undignified this will be thought in the English Cambridge!

On Friday week, three young men, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years of age, natives of China, but who have, for some time past, been prosecuting their studies at Huntley, publicly renounced the religion and the gods of their fathers, and professed Christianity, by receiving the symbol of the Christian faith. Their names are, Lee Kim Lin, Song Hoot Keam, and Ung Mun Sow.

At present two large groups of solar spots are visible at the centre of the sun's disc.

It was stated, says the *Sheffield Iris*, at an anniversary meeting of the Ladies' Bible Association, that a calculation had been made respecting the proportionate value of the services of ladies and gentlemen as collectors for charitable or religious purposes, and it was found that one lady was worth thirteen gentlemen and a half.

BAKING IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.—Mr. Matthews, of Bristol, author of the tract, *The Philosophy of Bread-baking*, has been lecturing in various places on that subject, to crowded audiences. He illustrates his theory by making a loaf, and baking it in a glass oven, heated by common gas, on the lecture table, and then dividing it amongst his audience. The loaf is made in about a minute, by mixing a small quantity of his baking powder with the flour, and adding cold water. The baking process takes about half an hour.

Dr. Leichardt, in his work just published, states that some black fellows (Australian aborigines) whom he met in his "overland expedition from Moreton Bay to Port Essington," inquired whether the bullocks which accompanied his party were not their wives.

THE MORMONS.—The Mormons are said to be in a flourishing condition in their new location on the fine lands of the Pottawattamie Purchase, above Council Bluffs, Missouri. They have planted immense fields of corn—to the extent, it is estimated, of 30,000 acres—and other grain and produce. They have built also a town called "Winter-quarters," which already contains a population of some 7,000 souls. This town is entirely picketed in.—*Boston Chronotype*.

A prize of £50 is offered by a non-medical gentleman in Edinburgh for the best essay on hydrophobia, as it affects the human subject. The judges are to be three of the medical professors of Edinburgh University, with the secretary of which the essays are required to be lodged previous to May 1, 1848.

A new railway is about to be constructed from New York to Albany, a distance of about 160 miles. Such a line, it is said, is much required.

THE CHOLERA OF 1832.—We have this week been informed of a plan pursued to check the cholera in 1832, which may be useful in some quarters, should this disease visit this country. When the cholera appeared in the year mentioned, it was very prevalent in the House of Correction at Wakefield. As a remedial measure, Mr. Shepherd, the governor, in all the narrow and confined parts, had large bonfires made. Thus a great current of air was created, and from that time the first really effectual check was given to the malignant malady in the prison.—*Leeds Mercury*.

AMUSING RAILWAY ANECDOTE.—A projected line of railway in the North of England was intended to pass through a portion of a gentleman's estate, and strict orders had been left to prevent the engineers taking the levels. The steward, who, it appears, was a pleasant fellow enough, although he determined to carry out the owner's intentions to the fullest extent, considered he might do so without a personal rencontre with the men he looked upon as trespassers: he thought that he might combine the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*. He told them, when they applied for leave to go over the ground, that his orders were to prevent their setting a foot upon it, and that he should use every means in his power to frustrate their plans. The engineers, on their side, seemed to be equally unwilling to resort to main force, and for several days, by the activity of the rich man's deputy, some object or other was placed between the surveyor's theodolite and the marked staff, erected at a distance by his assistant. In vain he shifted the instrument, the steward was on the alert, and fresh obstacles were placed in his way; in one instance a lofty scaffolding was erected to prevent him taking a level. Finding himself thus met at all points, the surveyor resorted to cunning to obtain his end: he called upon the steward, told him he found his case was hopeless, and that he had been ordered to abstain from all further attempts until the permission of the owner could be obtained, which it was still hoped might be effected. In the meantime he should feel very glad to drown all animosities, if any existed, over a bottle of wine, of which he invited him to partake at the inn at which he had put up. The steward accepted the offer, and, heartily tired of the trouble he had been put to, ordered the scaffolding he had erected to be removed, and having seen this done, he proceeded to his appointment with the surveyor, whom he found in the act of locking the last of the boxes containing his apparatus. Being welcomed by the latter, he seated himself and did justice to the liquor placed before him. At the same time, in the fulness of his heart he congratulated himself on the defeat of the Londoner, who on his side seemed, most unaccountably, equally satisfied, and the conversation became gradually more and more cheering. At length, in the midst of their mirth, a companion of the Londoner entered. He had a theodolite in his hand, and while he quietly asked his companion for the key, and replaced the instrument in an empty case, he informed his fellow Londoner that the observation he had taken proved the gradient was equal to one in twenty, "and that," he observed, "completes our line, and we may bid this worthy gentleman good day, as we must be in Birmingham by the evening. I wish him better success in his next plot against a Cockney."—*The Rail, its Origin, Progress, &c.*

WHITFIELD AND LADY HUNTINGDON.—The "trophies" won by Whitfield and Lady Huntingdon in the Chesterfield family were also remarkable. The Lady Gertrude Hotham, the Earl's sister; her young, ill-fated daughter; and her son, Sir Charles Hotham, were his avowed disciples. The Countess de Litz, the sister of Lady Chesterfield, was another proselyte; but, perhaps, the prize he most gloried in was the Countess of Chesterfield herself. The natural daughter of George I., she was as powerful at Court as in the circles of fashion. She was foremost in every scene of dissipation. She met Whitfield at Lady Huntingdon's, and

became humble, demure, and "elect." At her ladyship's tea-table, Foulteney, Earl of Bath, laid aside his politics for a season, and sang hymns side by side with Lady Chesterfield. Lord Dartmouth, the patron of Newton of Olney, and the beloved of George III. and Queen Charlotte, was another star in this singular assemblage, composed, when we comprise Chesterfield and Bolingbroke, of the subdued scoff, and the half-admiring, half-sneering sceptic; of the zealous enthusiast, and of the gentle, alarmed, inert believer. Scandal soon found out this capital theme for its venom. Whitfield, the archpriest, was attacked with a bitterness which, in the present day, would have evaporated into a good-humoured raillery. According to Cowper, he

"Bore the pelting storm of half an age;
The very butt of slander, and the blot
For every dart that malice ever shot.
The man that mentioned him at once dismissed
All mercy from his lips, and sneered and hissed."

And whilst he was thus reviled, the Countess of Moira, Lady Huntingdon's only surviving daughter, was dismissed from the office of lady of the bedchamber, for refusing to play at cards on Sundays. Every possible crime was attributed to Whitfield; perhaps on the strength of his own confession, that he was at one time "hastening to hell." But this acknowledgment, prompted by the wish to give hope to others, could only be turned against him by bad minds. At length, after a life of untold exertions, his health gave way. He became "nervous," the prelude to more serious maladies. Lady Huntingdon attended upon him with all the kindness of a gentle nature, and the zeal of a votary. She took him journeys, and tried to cheer his drooping spirits, but in vain. It was her lot to survive him long. He died in 1770, at Newbury Port, on his way to Boston, in the United States, after preaching two hours in the open air on the day before his decease. Seven years after his death his body was found perfect, without a trace of decomposition upon it, by an admirer who inspected it in the coffin. Southery was informed that this circumstance was owing to the vast quantity of nitre with which the earth abounds at Newbury Port; but by the elect this curious fact, for so it seems to be, was deemed a miracle; a belief which shows how completely Superstition justifies her name in every sect, whether among the ardent Calvinist or the dreamy enthusiastic believer in "The Lives of the Saints." Thirteen times did Whitfield cross the Atlantic, and he preached more than 18,000 sermons. His noble and sorrowing proselyte survived until 1791. As her last hour approached, the aged lady remarked:—"My work is done, and I have nothing now to do but to go to my Father." She desired that her remains might be dressed in the white silk garments in which she had attended the opening of the chapel in Goodman's-fields; and she expired in that state of ecstatic hope and joy which might be anticipated from the mingled romance and earnestness of a character so beautiful, tinged with views which we feel to be mistaken, but which we are compelled to admire as lofty, disinterested, and devout.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

BIRTHS.

Oct. 20, at 38, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, the wife of J. P. KAY SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq., of a son.

Oct. 22, at Chatham, the wife of Mr. P. THOMSON, A.M., minister, of a son.

Oct. 23, the wife of Mr. D. REES, of Braintree, minister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 13, at the Baptist Chapel, Farringdon, Berks, by Mr. Alfred Major, minister, to Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS, of Whelford, in the county of Gloucester, to Mrs. J. RYTON, of the former place.

Oct. 19, at the Congregational Chapel, Heanor, Derbyshire, by Mr. W. Griffiths, Wesleyan minister, Mr. HENRY RAYNES, Dewsbury, to Miss ANN ELEY, daughter of Mr. Henry Eley, colliery owner, Heanor.

Oct. 20, at St. John's, Hampstead, by Mr. Thomas Ainger, vicar, Mr. JOHN GEORGE BITTER, to EMILY GRACE, twin daughter of Matthew HALL, Esq., of Wellington-street, Strand, and West-end, Hampstead.

Oct. 21, at Arreton Church, Isle of Wight, GEORGE, youngest son of Dr. CONQUEST, of Finsbury-square, London, to FANNY, youngest daughter of the late Henry BLAKE, Esq., of Birchfield, Isle of Wight.

Oct. 21, at the Independent Chapel, Wrentham, Suffolk, by Mr. John Alexander, Independent minister, of Norwich, Mr. THOMAS FISON, B.A., of Romsey, Hants, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. A. KITCHIN, minister of the above place.

Oct. 21, at the Independent Chapel, Bassingbourne, Cambridgeshire, by Mr. John Hartson, minister, Mr. CHARLES FOSTER, of Braughin, to MARTHA, fourth daughter of the late James WILKERSON, Esq., of Bassingbourne. Also, Mr. WILLIAM HARSENT, of Epsom, to SARAH, youngest daughter of the same.

DEATHS.

Sep. 1, Mr. JOHN MACDONALD, aged 40, Free-Church missionary at Calcutta.

Sep. 16, at Newmarket, Canada West, British America, MARIA MIRIAM ELIZABETH ROPER, aged 7 years and two months, eldest daughter of Mr. Moses Roper.

Oct. 10, in the 83rd year of his age, JOSEPH WILDE, Esq., of Chester-road, Macclesfield, late Superintendent of the Macclesfield Sunday-school, which institution he had been connected with since its commencement.

Oct. 13, at Bedford, Mr. THOMAS KING, aged 78, for upwards of thirty-one years pastor of the Strict Baptist Meeting-house of that town, sincerely and deeply regretted.

Oct. 15, at Windsor, in his 84th year, Mr. WILLIAM PORTUS, thirty-nine years master gunner of the Castle of Windsor.

Oct. 16, at Brighton, aged 48, Mr. JOSEPH CROUCHER, late of James-street, Buckingham-gate, London.

Oct. 18, at the residence of his father, 45, Cumming-street, Pentonville, to the inexpressible grief of his bereaved widow, family, and friends, within three weeks after his marriage, PETER, son of W. LOVELL, Esq., in the 25th year of his age.

Oct. 19, at Ramsgate, where he had resided upwards of sixty years, much beloved and respected, LEVI ABRAHAM, Esq., at the advanced age of 95.

Oct. 20, aged 4 years, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. George EASPIN, watchmaker, Wigan, being the second beloved child removed in one week from the family.

Oct. 20, aged 55, Mr. WILLIAM WHITE, of Hackney-terrace, one of the deacons of the Baptist Church, Mare-street, Hackney. His character and conduct were exemplary, and he was remarkable for the punctual and efficient discharge of every private and public duty.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, October 22.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Heathfield Chapel, Sussex.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

PEARSON, THOMAS, Birmingham, cut nail manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCY.

BRASTED, WILLIAM BANGLEY, late of 29, St. Alban's-street, Kensington-road, grocer, November 2, December 3: solicitor, Mr. Knuckley, Wilmington-square.

ELLIOTT, NATHANIEL, Heywood, Lancashire, grocer, November 2 and 23: solicitors, Messrs. Mayhew and Son, Carey-street, London: and Mr. Halsall, Middleton.

EVANS, GEORGE, Bristol, carpenter, November 5, December 3: solicitor, Mr. J. P. Hinton, Bristol.

GRILLS, WILLIAM, Launceston, rope manufacturer, November 2 and 23: solicitors, Messrs. Gurney and Coward, Launceston; Bell and Co., solicitors, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Mr. G. Turner, Exeter.

KETTLEWELL, KABERRY, Leeds, silversmith, November 8, December 16: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. W. Middleton, Leeds.

MARSHALL, JOHN, Shipston-on-Stour, corn dealer, November 2 and 23: solicitors, Mr. J. Letts, 8, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, London; and Messrs. Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.

PINK, JOHN, Westbourne-park-villas, November 2, December 6: solicitors, Messrs. Rhodes and Lane, Chancery-lane.

SOUTHAM, JAMES HEGINBOTTOM, and SOUTHAM, GEORGE, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton-spinners, November 4 and 25: solicitors, Mr. J. Spink, 27, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London; Mr. J. Gartside, Ashton-under-Lyne; and Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

STOCKS, SAMUEL, and TAIT, MORTIMER LAVATER, Manchester and Heaton Mersey, bleachers, November 6 and 26: solicitors, Mr. J. Fox, Finsbury-circus, London; and Messrs. Worthington and Co., Manchester.

VENABLES, JAMES, jun., 234, Tottenham-court-road, butcher, November 1, December 6: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

WHITEHEAD, JAMES, and DOYLE, SAMUEL, Boston, glovers, November 5 and 26: solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Fraser, Dean-street, Soho, London.

WILLIAMS, ISAAC, Merthyr Tydyl, grocer, November 2 and 30: solicitors, Mr. E. G. Smith, Merthyr Tydyl, and Messrs. A. J. and H. Livett, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

COATS, THOMAS, Edinburgh, recorder, October 29, November 19.

JOHNSTON, DAVID, jun., and ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, Glasgow, sewed muslin manufacturers, October 29, November 19.

MACKAY, DAVID, Bridgeton, grocer, October 27, November 18.

PATERSON, JOHN, Largs, builder, October 27, November 17.

RICHMOND, THOMAS, West Kilbride, miller, October 29, November 22.

RIDDELL BROTHERS, Edinburgh, drapers, October 29, November 19.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

JAMES Hopkins and John DREWITT, Arundel, bankers, fifth div. of 5d.; at 12, Birchin-lane, City, on October 25, and two following Mondays—David Pattie, 10, St. Albans-place, Edgeware-road, stationer, second div. of 3d.; at 12, Birchin-lane, City, on October 25, and two following Mondays—Jesse Cornelius Moore, late of Wellington-street, Strand, but now of 145, Strand, bookseller, first div. of 8d.; at 12, Birchin-lane, City, on October 25, and two following Mondays—Charles Cox, Salford, wine dealer, div. of 3s. 6d.; at 35, George-street, Manchester, on any Tuesday—Robert Ballantyne, Liverpool, and William Atkinson and Anthony Atkinson, London, merchants, first div. of 10s. on the joint estate, and 1d. on the separate estate of Robert Ballantyne; at 11, Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool, on any Thursday—Thomas Bonton, Pickering, money scriver, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, on any Tuesday.

Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Bible Christian Chapel, St. Cleer, Cornwall.

Garway Chapel, Garway, Herefordshire.

BANKRUPTS.

CARTER, ANTHONY, Romford, saddler, Oct. 29, Dec. 9: solicitors, Messrs. Rickards and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields.

DAWCR, THOMAS, Manchester, calico printer, Nov. 5, 26: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Messrs. Higham and Robinson, Manchester.

EVANS, ROBERT DAVIES, Wrexham, draper, Nov. 5, 30: solicitors, Mr. Hughes, Wrexham; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

FLETCHER, CHARLES, 131, Regent-street, watchmaker, Nov. 3, Dec. 1: solicitors, Messrs. Taylor and Collison, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

GEE, JOHN, Dukinfield, cotton spinner, Nov. 9, 30: solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester; and Mr. J. Abbott, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London.

GUEST, JAMES, Manchester, cotton spinner, Nov. 6, Dec. 2: solicitors, Mr. J. Abbott, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square; and Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester.

HOLDITCH, GEORGE, HOLDITCH, JOHN FLINN, and HOLDITCH, EDWARD DUNCAN, Southwark, cider merchants, Nov. 11, Dec. 17: solicitors, Messrs. Wix and Child, 82, Swithin's-lane, London.

HOOVER, JOHN, Honiton, market gardener, November 4 and 30: solicitors, Mr. Laidman, Exeter; and Messrs. Clowes and Co., Temple, London.

HORSLEY, HOWARD, Liverpool, warehouseman, Nov. 5, 26: solicitors, Mr. Vincent, Temple, London; and Messrs. Islam and Fletcher, Liverpool.

JAMES, ARTHUR, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, oil merchant, November 5, December 17: solicitors, Messrs. Bolding and Pope, 9, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, London; and Mr. G. Foster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

KNAPE, HENRY, Abingdon, banker, Nov. 10, Dec. 23: solicitors, Mr. Neate, 57, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Ormond, Abingdon, Berkshire.

LAWRENCE, WILLIAM, Ealing, grocer, Nov. 2, Dec. 10: solicitor, Mr. Espin, 40, Bedford-row.

LAXTON, JOHN, Rickmansworth, coal merchant, Nov. 6, Dec. 7: solicitors, Messrs. Tucker and Co., Sun-chambers, Threadneedle-street.

LEIGHTON, ANDREW, Liverpool, broker, Nov. 5, 26: solicitors, Messrs. Rowland and Co., 38, Threadneedle-street, London; and Mr. A. Jeavons, Liverpool.

LENTON, JOHN, Bourne, butcher, November 5, December 3: solicitor, Mr. Lees, Nottingham.

MARTIN, THOMAS, 78, Nicholas-square, Hackney-road, licensed victualler, Nov. 4, Dec. 8: solicitor, Mr. Thrupp, Winchester-buildings.

MOCKETT, HENRY, New Shoreham, merchant, Nov. 8, Dec. 6: solicitors, Messrs. Harbin and Co., Clement's-inn, for Mr. Mardell, solicitor, Shoreham.

PEARSON, DANIEL, Tipton, engine manufacturer, November 10, December 1: solicitors, Mr. Bolton, Dudley; and Messrs. Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.

RIDEBOUGH, THOMAS, and RIDEBOUGH, JOHN, Halifax, worsted spinners, November 9, December 7: solicitors, Messrs. Emmett and Co., Bloomsbury-square, London; Messrs. Alexander and Hammerton, Halifax; and Mr. Courtenay, Leeds.

Ross, JOHN, Ilkeston, hosier, November 6, December 3: solicitor, Mr. W. Brown, Nottingham.

SCHOLES, RICHARD, Bury, grocer, Nov. 9, 30: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Co., 20, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Mr. G. Whitehead, Bury.

SHAKESPEARE, RICHARD, Banbury, tailor, Nov. 4, Dec. 6: solicitor, Mr. Sharp, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

SMITH, WILLIAM, Colne and Trawden, cotton manufacturer, November 9, December 6: solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester; and Mr. J. Abbott, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London.

TURNER, HENRY, Wolverhampton, scrivener, November 3 and 27: solicitors, Mr. G. Robinson, Wolverhampton; and Messrs. Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.

WARBURTON, MARY, Colne, hat manufacturer, November 9 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Co., 20, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Mr. G. Whitehead, Bury.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'FARLANE, DAVID, Ryland, farmer, November 3, December 1.

M'FARLANE, JOHN, Garconnel, farmer, November 1 and 29.

MUKRAN, WILLIAM, Dundee, ironmonger, November 3 and 24.

WADDELL, JOHN, Cumbernauld, baker, November 1 and 22.

DIVIDENDS.

Richard Gaunt, Ingmanthorpe, Yorkshire, rape dust merchant, first div. of 5s. 8d.; at 4, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Thursday—George Strawbridge, Bristol, mason, second div. of 2d.; at 19, Augustine-place, Bristol, any Wednesday—John Taylor, Golcar, Yorkshire, commission agent, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at 18, Park-row, Leeds, any Wednesday—John Corbett, Mansfield, wool dealer, first div. of 10s.; at 53, Queen-street, Sheffield, any Friday—Joseph Woodhead, and John Woodhead, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted stuff manufacturers, third div. of 6d.; at 18, Park-row, Leeds, any Wednesday—Henry Johnson, Sheffield, merchant, first div. of 3s.; at 53, Queen-street, Sheffield, any Friday—Matthew Norman, jun., Richmond, Yorkshire, cabinet maker, second div. of 3d.; at 18, Park-row, Leeds, any Wednesday—John Corbett, Mansfield, wool dealer, first div. of 10s.; at 53, Queen-street, Sheffield, any Friday—Joseph Woodhead, and John Woodhead, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted stuff manufacturers, third div. of 6d.; at 18, Park-row, Leeds, any Wednesday—Henry Johnson, Sheffield, merchant, first div. of 3s.; at 53, Queen-street, Sheffield, any Friday—Matthew Norman, jun., Richmond, Yorkshire, cabinet maker, second div. of 3d.; at 18, Park-row, Leeds, any Wednesday—John Corbett, Mansfield, wool dealer, first div. of 10s.; at 53, Queen-street, Sheffield, any Friday—Joseph Woodhead, and John Woodhead, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted stuff manufacturers, third div. of 6d

fluence upon the demand for all kinds of Tallow since Monday last; and prices, both on the spot and for forward delivery, have declined fully 1s. 6d. per cwt. Credit is now almost wholly out of the question, and until confidence is restored, Tallow is likely to prove a heavy article. P.Y.C., on the spot, is 4s. 6d. to 45s., and for delivery, 44s. to 44s. 6d. per cwt. Town is 45s. 6d. to 46s. net cash. Rough Fat, 2s. 7d. per 8 lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 2d. to 2d.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 3d. to 3d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 4d. to 4d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4d. to 5d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 5d. to 5d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse-hides, 13s.; Polled Sheep, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Kent and Half-breds, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; Downs, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Shearlings, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FRIDAY.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	278,530
" " 1846	392,630
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1846	438,570
" " 1845	885,480
Forwarded unsold this year	31,636
Ditto, last year	34,160
Decrease of import at Liverpool in 1847	134,626
Decrease in stock, as compared with last year	172,900
Quantity taken for consumption this year	841,400
" " 1845, same period	1,237,400
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption	396,000

SATURDAY.—To-day's business amounts to 2,500 bales: 500 for export. No change in price.

MONDAY.—The Cotton Market here is still more depressed. The sales to-day extend to 2,500 bales, at the prices paid on Saturday.

HAY, SMITHFIELD. Oct. 23.—At per load of 36 trusses.
Old Meadow 50s. to 72s. Old Clover 72s. to 95s.
New ditto 48s. to 66s. New ditto 70s. to 85s.
Straw 28s. ... 32s.

COAL EXCHANGE, Oct. 22.

Hetton's, 21s. 6d.; Braddell's Hetton's, 21s. 6d.; Lambton's, 21s. 0d.; Hudson's Hartlepool, 21s. 0d.; West Hartley's, 19s. 0d. Ships arrived during the week, 235.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The total purchases amount to 680 hds. and tierces, at an advance of 6d. per cwt., on Friday's rates; 120 hds. Barbadoes at auction sold at 41s. to 45s. for good to fine yellow, 38s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. per cwt. for low middling to middling. There was a fair business transacted in the refined market, standard lumps selling at 52s. to 52s. 6d. per cwt., and brown grocery at 31s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt.

COFFEE.—1,290 bags Ceylon at auction sold at previous rates; good ordinary native fetched 32s. to 32s. 6d., and real good ordinary 33s. to 33s. 6d. per cwt.

TEA.—The deliveries are 450,000 lbs., being rather small. The market, however, has a firmer appearance. The stock in London on the 16th instant was 33,924,000 lbs., against 32,525,000 lbs. at the corresponding period of last year. The deliveries this year have been 30,243,000 lbs., against 29,231,000 lbs. to this time last year. The imports this year have been 31,538,000 lbs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

The Half-yearly ELECTION OF Boys into this Institution took place at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., JOS. EAST, Esq., in the Chair.

At the close of the poll, the numbers were reported as follows, and the first three were declared duly elected:—Haynes, E. C., 1,058; Moses, Thomas, 847; Davies, T. J., 646; Searle, H. C., 557; Jennings, G. W., 310; Breese, S., 207; Ridge, J., 133; Amos, L., 27; Rhead, J. J., 8.

GEORGE ROSE, Secretary.

FALCON-SQUARE CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

NEXT LORD'S-DAY the Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D.D., will preach in the Morning; and the Rev. JAMES HILL, of Clapham, in the Evening.

Services to commence at a quarter before ELEVEN, and half-past SIX.

PATENT CANDLE and CAMPHINE LAMPS.

The literally largest as well as choicest assortment of PALMER'S MAGNUM and other CANDLESTICKS; Camphine, Argand, and Solar LAMPS, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most recherche patterns, in ormolu, Bohemian, and plain glass, or paper mache, in existence, is at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippin and Burton's), where all the seasonable novelties are now selling at from 20 to 30 per cent. under any house with whom quality and style are considerations. Palmer's patent Candles (marked "Palmer") 8d. per lb., English Camphine, in sealed cans, 5s. 0d. per gallon. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues with engravings sent (per post) free.

NOVELTY in FRENCH CORNICES, from 11s.—

A most varied and beautiful assortment of these elegant PARISIAN NOVELTIES, which threaten entirely to supersede all of British manufacture, from 11s. and upwards, complete for any ordinary window (if inland with velvet of any colour about 15s. each extra), is now on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippin and Burton's), 39, Oxford-street, corner of Newman-street.

Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPIN and BURTON'S) Stock of general Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.—Established in Wells-street, 1820.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

MESSRS. A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the attempts of some Shopkeepers, who, to compound of their own manufacture, give the titles of "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto;" some under the implied sanction of Royalty and the Government departments, with similar attempts at deception; while they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials (submitting fictitious names and addresses for the real, of the original preparations).

The only genuine "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto," are "ROWLAND'S;" and the Wrapper of each bears the name of "Rowland's" preceding that of the article, with their signature at the foot, in Red Ink, thus—

" A. ROWLAND and SON."

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, for the growth, and for preserving, improving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for improving and beautifying the skin and complexion, eradicating all cutaneous eruptions, sunburns, freckles, and discolourations, and for rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentrifrice, for rendering the Teeth beautifully white, strengthening the Gums, and for giving sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT, for relieving the most violent tooth-ache, gum boils, and swelled face. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

The especial patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, the whole of the Royal Family, and of every Court of the civilized world, and the high esteem in which these preparations are universally held, together with numerous testimonials constantly received of their efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of their merits.

Sold by the Proprietors, at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

The Nonconformist.

IT is a FACT beyond dispute that in order to obtain really FINE COFFEE there must be a combination of the various kinds; and to produce strength and flavour certain proportions should be mixed, according to their different properties; thus it is we have become celebrated for our DELICIOUS COFFEE at 1s. 8d., which is the astonishment and delight of all who have tasted it, being the produce of Four Countries, selected and mixed by rule peculiar to our Establishment, in proportions not known to any other house.

From experiments we have made on the various kinds of Coffee, we have arrived at the fact that no one kind possesses strength and flavour. If we select a very strong Coffee it is wanting in flavour; by the same rule we find the finest and most flavoursome are generally wanting in strength; and as they are usually sold each kind separately, quite regardless of their various properties, the consumer is unable to obtain really fine Coffee at any price. There is also another peculiar advantage we possess over other houses—the our roasting apparatus being constructed on decidedly scientific principles, whereby the strong aromatic flavour of the Coffee is preserved, which in the ordinary process of roasting is entirely destroyed; and, as we are Coffee Roasters, we are enabled to keep a full supply fresh roasted continually, after the Parisian and Continental method.

The rapid and still increasing demand for this Coffee has caused great excitement in the trade; and several unprincipled houses have copied our papers, and profess to sell a similar article. We, therefore, think it right to CAUTION the Public, and to state that our superior mixture of Four Countries is a discovery of our own, and, therefore, the proportions are not known, nor can it be had at any other house, and that in future we shall distinguish it from all others as

SPARROW'S CONTINENTAL COFFEE, at 1s. 8d. per lb.

Packed in tins of all sizes, perfectly air-tight, for the country.

* * * We have also strong and useful coffees, from 1s. to 1s. 4d.

TEAS of the TRUE OLD-FASHIONED KIND, as formerly imported by the East India Company, and with which the name of SPARROW has for many years been identified, at the following reduced scale of prices:—Strong and full-flavoured Congou, a most economical Tea for large consumers, 3s. 8d.: Sterling Congou, of superior strength and flavour, 4s. 4d.; Finest Green, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; Genuine Hyson, or Young Hyson, 5s.; the Finest Cowslip Hyson, or Young Hyson, very fragrant, 6s.; Strong Gunpowder, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; and the Finest Gunpowder, heavy pearl leaf, 7s.

NO BOHEA or INFERIOR TEAS KEPT. Orders, by post or otherwise, containing a remittance, or a respectable reference, will be dealt with in a way that will ensure recommendations.

The carts of this establishment deliver goods in all parts of town free of expense.

Tea Establishment, 95, High Holborn, adjoining Day and Martin's, leading through into 22, Dean-street.

HENRY SPARROW, Proprietor.

GALVANISM.—ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF A PARALYTIC PATIENT, performed by means of HALSEY'S GALVANIC APPARATUS.

GALVANISM.—PARALYSIS.—The following is well worthy the attention of medical men (particularly those who scoff at galvanism) and paralytic invalids; it is another of those astonishing cures made by Mr. Halse. Mr. Blackwell, of Cottage-road, Pinlico, a retired builder, is the gentleman on whom this extraordinary cure was performed, and who has kindly allowed Mr. Halse to publish his case for the benefit of the public at large, an example worthy the imitation of thousands of others who have also been restored to the blessings of health by the all but miraculous powers of galvanism, when applied with an efficient apparatus. The case will scarcely be credited by a great number of readers. About three months since, Mr. Blackwell was taken from his carriage in the arms of his servant, and carried into one of Mr. Halse's operating-rooms. His limbs were so powerless that he had not the least strength in them, and was as helpless as a baby. The most eminent medical men in London had been in attendance on him, but without the least success, for he continued daily to get worse. An old patient of Mr. Halse's, who had been similarly afflicted, recommended galvanism to him, informing him of the wonderful effects it had had on himself. He now decided on trying this remedy, and purchased from Mr. Halse one of his ten guinea apparatuses. On Saturday Mr. Halse was delighted to see his patient descend from his carriage and walk into his house, without the least assistance, informing him that he could now walk several miles without any help whatever. Ye revilers of Galvanism! what say ye to this?

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. Halse, of 44, Finsbury-circus, Finsbury-square, London, for his Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage-stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. It will be found the particulars of cure in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, one guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

HALSEY'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—(From the *Wesleyan* of March 10.)—" That Mr. Halse stands high as a medical galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know until very recently that he had brought the galvanic apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanise himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to anything of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of galvanism we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanised by an apparatus constructed on the best principles: for although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it."

HALSEY'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—The following is extracted from the *Magazine of Science* for April:—" We are in receipt of letters from medical men, inquiring the best form of galvanic apparatus for medical purposes, the essential requisites being constancy of action, and to be always ready for use at a moment's notice. To those medical friends we reply, write to Mr. Halse, and order one of his Portable Galvanic Apparatus, and you may take our word for it, you will find them all that you can desire. His battery is constructed of zinc and silver plates, and he has so arranged his regulating apparatus, that the practitioner may apply just what power he may think proper. It is the most perfect thing we ever beheld; and we do not see how it is possible, for medical purposes, to improve upon it. It is well known that quantity of fluid is the great desideratum in medical galvanism. Now in the small machines which are usually sold it is very evident to any one who knows anything of the principles of galvanism that the quantity of fluid which circulates through the body of the patient is next to nothing (although the shock may be very powerful); for the human body is an imperfect conductor; and it requires a series of pairs of plates to force the current through an imperfect conductor. In Mr. Halse's apparatus there are both quantity and intensity brought into action; and yet his machine is constructed in so beautiful a manner that even an infant may be galvanised with it without the least unpleasantness. As men of science, we conscientiously recommend Halsey's Portable Galvanic Apparatus in preference to all others."

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